EVER VICTORIOUS.

Fresh Laurels For the Japanese Generals.

KU-LIEN-CHAO ABANDONED.

Immense Quantities of Military Stores Abandoned by the Chinese They Fled Without a Shot—Road To Moukden Open.

Washington Oct 27—The following dispatch was received at the Japanese legation to-night

"Hiroshima, Japan, army and navy headquarters—The advance column of our first army began to cross the Yalu river October 24, and next day after fighting over three hours won a signal victory at Hoosan, near Kin Len Chong the opposing army, numbering 3 500, being utterly routed and scattered Marshal Yamagata is at Wi Ju"

WITHOUT A SHOT.

An Important Post Abandoned by Panic Stricken Chinese.

London Oct 27—The Wi Ju correspondent of the Central News telegraphs

Friday s attack on Ku Lien Chao was made by four columns acting in concert The troops were in position early in the morning and began the advance at daybreak There was no sign from the Chinese batteries or scuttles A gun was fired but there was no response Then a shell was dropped into the principal battery, still no sign The scouts soon came back with the news that the place had been evacuated by the Chinese When the significance of this fact was realized by the Japanese troops they gave round after round of cheers It is believed that the arrival of the defeated Chinese troops from Hushang caused such a panic in the garrison that the officers could not restrain their men from a flight

After the Japanese troops had advanced some distance they found the line of retreat indicated by hundreds of muskets and rifles which the Chinese had thrown away in their haste The batteries which had been abandoned were well built and the position was a strong one The guns however were not numerous enough for the defense of the work Besides the small arms and artillery, large stores of ammunition hundreds of tents and any quantity of rice and fodder fell into the hands of the Japanese Apparently the Chinese were too much frightened to await even a few hours to destroy anything The enthusiasm of the troops is intense Every man is eager to press forward It is believed that Moukden can be reached without an encounter with any organized Chinese force great or small

A NEW CHANCELLOR.

Prince von Hohenlohe — Schillinghurst Gets a Double Office.

Berlin Oct 27—Prince von Hohenlohe Schillinghurst, as the result of his conference with the Emperor at Potsdam has accepted the appointment of Chancellor to succeed General Von Caprivi and also the portfolio of president of the Prussian Council of Ministers vacated by the resignation of Count Botho zu Eulenburg

GERMAN POLITICS.

Two More Ministers Offer Their Resignations.

Berlin, Oct 27—At 5 o'clock it was reported that Freiherr Marschall von Biebersteim, secretary of state of foreign affairs, had resigned, and that Dr von Boetticher, Secretary of the Interior, was about to follow Marschall is cordially hated by the high tariff Conservatives, because he ably supported Caprivi in the struggle to pass the Russian reciprocity treaty Boetticher is most unpopular among the Bismarckian Conservatives because the old chancellor has denounced him repeatedly for deceit and intrigue The first impression produced by these reports is that there is to be a clean sweep of ministers distasteful to the Conservative vote Count Philip zu Eulenburg, German ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Herr von Radowitz, German adbassador to Spain, are mentioned as possible successors to Marschall. Dr Nasse is said to have been asked to take Boetticher's place The governorship of Strassburg has been tendered as a consolation office to Gen Count von Waldersee

Chancellor von Caprivi paid his farewell call to the ambassadors this afternoon, and started for Switzerland this evening

The cabinet crisis has dulled business on the Berlin bourse Dispatches from abroad show that trading in Paris, Frankfort and London was affected unfavorably, although there was no notable fall of prices At the opening in London German bonds dropped ¼, but recovered before the close

A Destructive Fire.

Pensacola, Fla, Oct 27—Fire to-day destroyed the coal chutes belonging to the Export Coal company, an immense warehouse belonging to the Louisville and Nashville railroad and considerable valuable property situated on the Louisville and Nashville coal docks The fire caught in the warehouse from sparks from the hoisting engine which was at work discharging the cargo of kanit from the Norwegian bark Amity It had been burning some time before an alarm was sent out, and the flames were furiously licking up the warf and buildings when the fire department reached the scene A fleet of tugs lessened the danger to shipping by hauling the the vessels out of the bay The fire is now under control The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $125,000.

Chasing the Cook Gang

Wagoner, I T, Oct 27—The Cherokee Indian militia arrested six men at Ferguson yesterday and four at Claremore on the charge of harboring members of the hunted Cook gang of murderers and robbers, and furnishing them with information as they needed to elude their pursuers

The Cherokee authorities have offered a reward of $500 for the capture of any member of the gang, dead or alive The Indian nation is now practically under military law. Three hundred Indian militia and 100 deputy United States marshals are pursuing the robbers to the death. The number in the band is known to be 30, but only 10 of them are with the leader Cook, who is believed to be in the western part of the nation. The rest of the robbers have scattered in small groups for better safety.

Pueblo A. R. U. Cases.

Pueblo, Oct. 27.—In the cases against the 26 A. R. U. men on trial in the United States District court the jury this morning returned the following verdict: Guilty of obstructing the administration of justice, Shaw, Carey and Jones, extreme penalty three months in jail Not guilty, Green, Martin, Rush, Lake, Murray, Reardon, Zinfal, Newman

The jury could not agree in the cases of the other 12 men, who with those named above, were charged with being connected with the disarming of deputies at Trinidad during the late railroad strike

VALLEY'S DAY.

Swift Travelling in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27—With a velocity of a shell from a Krupp battery Governor McKinley was hurled to-day from point to point along the river bank and through the beautiful Hudson Valley of the Empire State, and was finally shot as though from a catapault across the North River and over New Jersey until he was landed to-night in the Quaker City. It was a rapid trip in a literal as well as in a political sense, and one that put in the shade all the experiences heretofore encountered in the four weeks of his now celebrated campaign The lengths of the stops at the various speaking places occasioned by the size of and the demonstration of the crowd necessitated an effort on the part of the exposition flyer to beat her record, and from Amsterdam eastward the special flew along the iron highway at a speed of 30 and 33 seconds for a mile, rounding curves and making switches like a whirlwind, while the travelers glued themselves to their chairs and resigned themselves to whatever might happen The trip from Jersey City to Philadelphia was the quickest in the records of the New Jersey Central and Reading roads, the distance of 90 miles from depot to depot being covered in 88 minutes

Including the meetings in this city tonight Governor McKinley made 11 speeches during the day and was greeted by an aggregate of probably 80,000 people At 11 o'clock he left for Illinois, where he is booked for 15 meetings on Monday

Upon his arrival in this city the Governor was at once driven to the Stratford Hotel, where he devoted an hour to receiving visitors who came to pay their respects After a hasty meal, Governor McKinley was escorted to the Academy of Music, where he addressed an enthusiastic audience of over 4,000

The Governor was greeted with prolonged cheers when at 7 50 o'clock he was introduced by John Stewart, president of the Philadelphia Workingmen's Protective Tariff League, and before he had spoken a dozen words the applause broke out afresh This was continued at frequent intervals throughout the Governor's address

At the Grand Opera House he spoke to a still larger throng From there he went direct to his car, which was attached to the 10 25 express for the West, on the Pennsylvania road Gen Hastings, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, addressed the Grand Opera House meeting prior to Governor McKinley's arrival, and was then driven to the Academy of Music, and addressed the large audience there.

Politics in West Virginia.

Charleston, W Va, Oct 27—A few days ago Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee at Washington told the writer that indications foreshadow the election of three Republican Congressmen out of four in the West Virginia delegation, of two or three in Virginia, of two at least in Kentucky and similar gains in North Carolina and Tennessee. Personal observation thus far tends to show that there are some good grounds for Mr. Babcock's prediction

While it is not the purpose of these dispatches to venture opinions, but only to state the facts of the situation gathered from fair and impartial investigation of the conditions surrounding the campaign and let the reader draw his own conclusions, it may not be amiss to say that the tide appears to be setting with the Republicans in this State It may be there is an underflow of popular feeling which will only come to the surface on election day, but it is doubtful if it exists to the extent of stemming the Republican torrent.

The main source of danger to the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State is the blind, unreasoning attitude of the laboring classes They have suffered privation and poverty during the general depression in common with the rest of the country, though to a more general extent, probably, than in many other sections Republican campaign speakers attribute their deplorable condition to Democratic administration and they are prone to accept the explanation. There must be some excuse for it, they say, and as the Democrats are in power and the Republicans charge them with being to blame, why, it must be so

West Virginia has a large proportion of its population engaged in industrial pursuits, and the coal mines, lumber plants and iron, glass and steel factories have, in more prosperous times, in connection with the three great trunk railways which span the State, probably furnish employment to more men and supported more families and business than the agricultural pursuits of the people All these lines of industry have been crippled, and the Republicans are threatening the voters with a further depression in some lines on account of Democratic legislation, alleged to be unfavorable thereto

Mexican Railroad Appointment.

Kansas City, Oct 27—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says H. E. Nickerson is to the new general manager of the Mexican Central railroad beginning Nov. 1 Nickerson was general superintendent of the Santa Fe's eastern grand division at Topeka until a few months ago.

Reed in St. Louis.

St Louis, Oct. 27—Hon. Thomas B. Reed and his daughter Catharine arrived here this evening and were received by a number of prominent Republicans. They are at the Southern Hotel. Mr. Reed will make a public address at the Exposition building Monday night, and may be induced to make a tour of the State.

A HOTEL FIRE.

The Usual Horrors Repeated in Seattle, Wash.

BUILDING WAS A DEATH TRAP.

Narrow and Crooked Passages Responsible For Sixteen Corpses — Many Saved Their Lives by Jumping.

Seattle, Wash, Oct 27.—The people of this city were horrified to-day by a hotel holocaust, which overshadowed in its fatalities the great fire of 1889 when the greater portion of the city was laid in ashes. In the destruction of the West Street hotel by fire this morning at least 16 inmates lost their lives amid all the agonies and horrors of cremation under such surroundings.

The victims identified so far by shreds of unburned clothing are as follows: F Boltman, Angus McDonald, C Wilson Anderson, Mrs. J W. Huffman and two daughters; Andrew Otteson, Mrs. Andrew Otteson,

Scenes of Horror.

The building was a two-story structure of corrugated iron, occupying an entire square on the water front. It was a fire trap with a maze of passages which would confuse any person in the absence of light The impossibility of escape from such a death pen when flames were licking up everything within reach and suffocating smoke filled the heated air was apparent to the firemen and horrified spectators on the street below. When the department responded to the alarm the building was a mass of flames. The news quickly spread that there were half a hundred guests in the blazing trap. 20 of whom were transients It was half an hour after midnight when the fire apparatus came rushing to the scene of death, but the fire broke out so suddenly and with such ferocity did the flames spread to every part of the structure that a terrible panic prevailed among the inmates Clad only in their night clothing men and women jumped from the windows without waiting to see if the firemen could rescue them.

Jumping From Windows.

Most of those who jumped from the second story windows sustained no injury of a serious character Three of those who escaped being burned alive or suffocated were injured by jumping, one man breaking a leg in his fall A frantic mother threw her baby down to her in the street, where a policeman caught it without harm. W. C R News dropped 20 feet to the ground and picked himself up unhurt Joseph A. May tied the sheets and used them as a rope to let himself down in safety. C B Glass waited at the window of his room until his hair was burned off. Then he jumped, his head striking the ground. He was taken with the injured to a hospital.

The gallant firemen came upon a victim, whose identity is not known, near the top of the West street stairway He was trapped by the rush of the flames and overcome by heat and smoke The firemen fought to keep the flames from his body but they were soon driven back. E E Bryant, police officer, who was the first to see the flames, turned in the alarm and then bravely rushed back to save human lives He found Mrs. Susan Allen and her little child at a window on the West street side. The woman was crying pitifully for some one to save her child. Bryant shouted for her to drop it, which she did The officer caught the descending bit of humanity in his arms and then set a plank against the window by which the mother slid down in safety.

The proprietor of the fire-box, H P Butler, was in bed when the flames burst into view from the street and had a narrow escape from death. His son, S. P. Butler, who was night clerk, says the fire originated from the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the kitchen, which was located on the second floor near the rear wall. The sound of the explosion was clearly heard on the street. Butler raised the cry of fire which aroused the guests to their danger and to their death in many cases

Scenes of Horror.

Many of the victims awoke and rushing through the narrow winding passages found themselves face to face with flames, smoke and death. Some of the dead were suffocated or burned to death in their beds, parts of their charred bodies being found in that way. Escape by the narrow stairways was cut off to those who got that far and all rushed to the only avenue of safety, the windows overlooking the street. The body of the first victim was found in a room with one leg in his trousers and his shoes partly laced. The head was covered with bed clothes under the bed. It was too much burned to be recognized. Not a person in the building escaped with anything except the clothes they had on them.

After two hours hard work the firemen had the flames under control. Only the gutted hulk of the hotel was left. The wood work of the interior was almost entirely consumed, but the corrugated iron walls were left standing. As soon as the work of searching for the dead was considered safe, several bodies were quickly found in their rooms and tortuous passages, the postures and bed covering of many showing they had died in awful agony after a desperate fight against flame and smoke.

Close together in one bed of one room were found the blackened bodies of a man, his wife and child. An arm of the child was thrown carelessly over the side of the bed as if it had passed from life without being awakened to suffer. In the corner of another chamber of death were the bodies of a man and woman sitting erect All the flesh had been burned off. The skulls were blackened and grinning The stumps of the man's arms were closed over his head as if he had died fighting the flaming foe The arms of the woman were clasped around his waist. In the charred hand of a woman's body found, twisted and contorted in a death way was a bunch of gray hair torn from her head in the agony of suffocation. In all parts of the trap were picked up skulls and bones of those who had been having guests a few hours before.

Minor Santa Fe Elections.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The annual meetings of the companies forming the Chicago end of the Santa Fe system were held to-day. No notice whatever was taken of the fight between the reorganization and protective committees. The companies holding the annual meetings to-day were the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe in Chicago and the Chicago, Santa Fe and California. The greater portion of the stock of both companies is owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and is now an asset of that company in the hands of the receivers, who are managing the affairs of both companies as part of the joint receivership estate. The contending factions had, therefore, no interest in the proceedings, which were of the most formal character and were restricted to the election of the board of directors. In both cases the old boards were re-elected, except that new members were chosen to fill vacancies through resignations and deaths.

In the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe in Chicago, the directors whose terms of office have expired were George R. Peck, S. B. French and O S. A Sprague. They were all elected to succeed themselves for a term of four years A. F. Walker was elected to succeed George C. Magoun, deceased; J. C Wilson was elected to succeed Thomas Barling, resigned. B. P. Cheney was elected to take the place of his father, who resigned W F. White was elected to succeed J. W. Reinhart, resigned The board as at present constituted, is as follows: George R Peck, S B. French, O. S. A. Sprague, D. L. Gallup, Norman Williams, E. A. Famill, A. F Walker, J. C Wilson, B P. Cheney, Jr, W F. White, D. B. Robinson, Arthur F. Town and J. J McCook.

Four changes were made in the board of directors of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California. The board as now constructed is as follows

J. C Wilson, D. B Robinson, Edson Keith, J. B. Morrison, George R Peck N. K. Morris, C B. Farwell, D L Gallup, B. P. Cheney, Jr, Alden Speare, A F. Walker, J. J McCook and Norman Williams.

No officers were elected to-day for either company D. B Robinson will continue to act as first vice president of both.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi River Railway and Bridge company, another of the Santa Fe adjuncts, was not held to-day It was postponed subject to the call of Vice President Robinson, the understanding being that it would be held in 30 days.

ROT AT NEW ORLEANS

In Attempt to Supplant White Laborers With Negroes.

New Orleans, Oct 27—The trouble between the white and the colored screwmen culminated in a riot on the levee between Second and Sixth streets this afternoon. The casualties thus far reported are Randolph Black, negro, shot in arm, leg and thigh, Andrew Kohnes, shot in back of head unknown negro, shot in hand, Jacob Heller, white screwman, shot in leg, unknown white screwman, shot in head, 'Dutch George,' a white screwman, fell down the hold and sustained a serious gash on the head

The trouble arose from the attempt of Charles Stodcard & Co, agents, to load the ship Delano, with cotton with negro screwmen. The work of the marauders last night in visiting ships and dumping all the implements of the negro screwmen in the river induced the agents so apply to the mayor and chief of police for protection There were a score of negroes on hand, but many of them refused to go to work, owing to the presence of white screwmen

When a few started to work the mob of whites, armed with pistols, Winchester rifles and stones swooped down on them and scattered them A hundred shots were fired, and when the negroes had fled the mob set to work dumping their implements from the ships into the river as far as Sixth street. There was no attempt to prevent them by the half dozen policemen present When their work was completed they dispersed The police have not made any arrests. To-night the strike was settled by the ship agents agreeing to employ only white screwmen Stodcard was the only exception. The British consul has wired the facts to Washington, as the ships boarded were all British

A DOUBLE LIFE.

A Train Robber Who Was Quite a Gentleman at Home.

Nellyville, Mo, Oct. 27—When the people of this quiet little city read of the hold-up and express robbery at Acquia Creek they little thought the leader of the desperadoes was one of their most respected citizens.

Charles A Morgan and his handsome young wife have been residents of Nellyville for the past two years. Morgan would frequently be gone for a month or two at a time, but the people here thought nothing of it, and no one suspected that he was other than a man of property who could afford to take little pleasure trips at his will.

The first connection between Morgan of Nellyville and Morganfield was suspected by Chief of Police Charles Flanagan, when Morganfield was found with his leg broken near Cincinnati Mr Flanagan at once took steps to confirm his suspicion. The identification was complete when he received a photograph from the chief of police of Cincinnati of Morganfield as he lay on his couch at the city hospital

Morgan left here nearly two months ago, and not even his wife knew where he was, and had not heard from him since he left. Mrs. Morgan is a lady in every particular, and is much distressed at the accusations against her husband, saying that "Charley had too much sense to do such a thing"

Since Morgan has lived here he has made many friends, and the people can scarcely credit the statement that he could commit such a deed.

While they admit that Morgan and Morganfield are one and the same, they still think that there must be some grievous mistake, and that he was not connected with the robbery

Morgan, while at home, was strictly temperate, paying his debts promptly, and, it is believed, has considerable property.

Tornado in Oklahoma.

Perry, O. T., Oct 27.—A tornado struck Tonkawa, a small town north of here, and tore to pieces several houses and stores. The Reed store and Dan Lawhead's store were blown down and dry goods and groceries were scattered for miles over the prairie by the wind No lives were lost.

Miss Alice Holcomb, one of the teachers in the public schools, has been granted leave of absence until after the holidays, and has returned to her home in Winfield, Kan. A month ago or more her sister died and now she has received news of the death of her mother A brother is also at the point of death

TWO NEW TOWNS.

Both Are Stations on the Midland Terminal.

INDEPENDENCE — CALEDONIA.

The List of Shippers Increases Daily—Politics are Lively—Attorney General Brinson Spoke Last Night—Grand Rally.

Special to The Gazette

Cripple Creek, Oct 27—It transpires today that the new strike on the Mountain Monarch consists of two feet of ore which runs over $700 to the ton This is the ore found on the Daly lease The management is putting up a new shaft house and making other improvements so as to be prepared for a long seige of winter's work They are going to increase the force of miners as quickly as they can conveniently do so, and crowd the development work It is estimated that the fortunate owners of the lease will make a nice thing out of it before the time on it runs out

The Anaconda company shipped 25 tons of high-grade ore to-day and the Dolly Varden lessees sent away one car of their first-class stuff

A car of ore left the City View and is expected to give better returns than any ore yet sent from that property The City View is owned by Mr O H P Baxter of Pueblo, and is at present under the management of Mr L S McLavin For some time small lots of ore have been shipped from there, but now the vein has widened out so materially that it will be possible to send away from two to three cars every week The owners have been quietly doing extensive development work, and say that they now have a mine

Mr J F Ryan reports that the ore in the Flemming, on Bull hill, has shown great improvement lately, and thinks that they will soon have a paying mine They are at present engaged upon sinking a prospect shaft, and upon drifting on the vein. The last few assays they have had made on the ore are very fair, and are very encouraging

In the 60-foot on the Hillsburg lode, located near the Lawrence townsite they have a very good vein of quartz ore opened up There is quite a large body of it, and the managers state that it is improving right along They have a 20-foot shaft from the bottom of which they are drifting on the vein and they state the ore is improving with every shift

The Caledonia people are getting patriotic—they have hoisted the States and Stripes over their shaft house It is in anticipation of the coming Republican victory on the 6th The Florence and Cripple Creek railroad are putting in a switch near the Caledonia, and will have a depot there which will be called after the great mine

About two inches of snow fell here today, and the hills around are all covered with it It is the first of the season but it is thought that it will not be long, as three miles west of here there is no sign of it

W. S and B F Montgomery have laid out a new townsite near Hull's camp The Midland Terminal people are to put on a depot at this point which will be known as Independence

Mr Lavagnini, the gentleman who was so furiously handled last night by hold-ups, is much better to-day, and is able to be around. The two men arrested in this matter are being held for the accumulation of further evidence.

Hon F C Goudy and Hon A W McIntire will speak at Victor on Tuesday November 3, at 4 45 p m, and at 7 30 p m will officiate at a grand Republican rally at Cripple Creek, at which the Governor-to-be and Mr Goudy will speak. Tom Bowen is also expected to be present, and the affair is to be made the political meeting of the season

To-night the Democrats are having an innings James M Brinson and Judge J L Riser, the Democratic big guns are addressing the crowd, which is large and consists chiefly of Republicans

FAST BICYCLES

Good Scores Made at Waltham and at Buffalo.

Waltham, Mass, Oct 27—Harry Tyler this afternoon rode a mile on the Waltham cycle track in 1 minute, 18 3-5 seconds, lowering the world's record by 1 2-5 seconds, the Waltham track record by two seconds, and his own best previous time by nearly five seconds By racing authorities this is considered the most wonderful bicycle feat ever performed in the world, and had been held impossible until less than a month ago, being a far greater feat than even Johnson's straight-away mile, with the wind in 35 2-5. Tyler rode in a heavy sweater and tights, and he took none of the usual preliminary warming up exercise, save a turn once around the track previous to his flying start. He was paced by Gardiner and Bainbridge, who were in turn paced by Coleman and Thatcher, and then Eddie McDuffee and Riverside Smith. They cut the quarter in 26 2-5 seconds, only two seconds slower than record time, and the first third mile in 35 seconds, 3-5 seconds lower than the world's record. Here the first tandem dropped out and Gardiner and Bainbridge shot ahead alone They made the half in 53 2-5 seconds (record 52 1-5 seconds) and the two-thirds in 1 12 2-5 (record 1:11 4-5) At this point the third tandem with McDuffee and Smith cut in and made the pickup so closely that Tyler did not lose a tenth of a second. He had been riding with the ease and freshness of a man on a practice spin, and he followed on the dash for home so easily that it seemed hardly creditable when the three watches registered 1 21 3-5 for the three-quarters, or 1 1-5 seconds faster than Johnson's previous world's record. Down the home stretch he came with the same easy motion, side by side with the tandem in 1 48 3-5, which is 1 2-5 seconds faster than the mile of Otto Zeigler at Sacramento, which has been the world's mark since October 17

This may end Tyler's work here this season, as he now holds more track records than any other living man

Fred M. Haggerty and C. W. Williams, the Waltham tandem team, did the remarkable feat of pacing three class A tandem records lower than the previous world's records They were paced for two-thirds by Callahan, Wisner and How on a triplet and cut the first quarter in 26 1-5 seconds, a new world's record. They reached the third in 35 4-5, two-thirds in 1.13 3-5, three quarters in 1.25 and the mile in 1.52 3-5, their third world's record.

Bainbridge and Gardiner, a famous Western pair of riders in class B, attempted to beat these records, but failed. The times were 26 3-5, 33, 54 2-5, 1 17 1 23 1-5, 1 53 The third quarter, 1:23 1-5 is a new world's record, however, beating the Titus-Cabanne Minneapolis time for that distance by 1 4-5 seconds. Arthur Porter of Waltham, who holds nearly as many class A records as Tyler, does in class B, came out for two more. He was paced by the triplet and by Haggerty and Williams on a tandem He tried his own quarter record of 26 2-5 seconds, making the third in 35 seconds—4-5 seconds faster than his own class A record, and the half in 54 seconds, or a whole second faster than his previous record

Buffalo Straightaways

Buffalo, Oct 27—Tom Eck had his famous team of racing wheelmen out on the boulevard again to-day, and more straightaway records went to smash Johnson was to have gone for the unpaced mile record, but decided to postpone his attempt until next week Mayo and Saunders were sent for the tandem record and got it in good style, beating the best previous American record of 1 52, made by Cabanne and Titus at Minneapolis last year by three seconds The youngsters were paced to-day for half a mile by Murphy, Callahan and Kennedy on a triplet They got away to a good start and reached the quarter in 24 2-5, a world's record, the half in 50 3-4 also a world's record, and finished the mile in 1 49 flat This is the second fastest mile ever ridden on tandem, the only one faster being made by Ralph and Shonfeld at Hinchin, England in 1 41 1-5 There was a strong wind blowing to-day which made the course at least three seconds slow

The triplet team named above also went an unpaced mile but could do no better than 1 51 flat the pacing of the tandem team having tired them out This is, however, a record for the distance

FOOTBALL.

Harvard Cornell.

New York, Oct 27—Harvard defeated Cornell at Manhattan field this afternoon by a score of 22 to 12 There were 8000 people present and the weather was perfect It took the Cambridge men 12 minutes to score their first touchdown in the first half but only three minutes later Cornell also made one on a blocked punt the ball being carried over the line without any resistance. During the remainder of the half Harvard played very fast and rolled up 22 points, but with the beginning of the second half came a change that surprised everyone. Harvard's attack became lamentably weak her defense poor and her line blocking most ineffective Cornell on the other hand played with magnificent judgment and kept the Crimson almost continuously in Harvard's territory Finally, on another blocked kick the ball rolled over Harvard's goal line where Cornell succeeded in making her second touchdown Harvard was unable to score at all in this half her rush line being apparently all played out, and her backs being totally unable to make ground either through the center or around the ends In the first half Harvard showed some superb interference which aided Wrightington and Brewer to make several runs But Cornell got onto this in the second half, Beacham and Wick doing some great work in breaking up the interference Harvard played a rushing game while Cornell resorted to kicking whenever the chance was offered

Harvard 22, Cornell 12

Yale-West Point.

West Point, N Y, Oct 27—West Point and its contingency is jubilant to-night over the strong football game played by the cadets to-day against the Yale University team There were not a few who were willing to wager that the military boys would not score against their antagonists hence the rejoicing to-night over the result It was the hardest battle ever fought on the West Point gridiron and at the same time the prettiest and most exciting The crowd in attendance numbered over 5,000 Score Yale 12, West Point 7

Denver-Missouri.

Denver Oct 27—The University of Missouri and the D A C eleven played an uncomfortable but interesting game this afternoon in a drizzling rain Score 26 to 0 in favor of D A C The attendance was light

A Detective Law.

Washington, Oct 27—Recent decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the right of enlisted men of the army to recover money from the government for service have shown that the law if properly construed, works a great injustice on the private soldier and Acting-Secretary Doe, who has carefully examined several meritorious cases which have been rejected under the Comptroller's decision, has been so impressed with that fact that he has determined to recommend to Congress an amendment of the law in the soldiers' interest

One case of this kind grew out of the railroad wreck near Sacramento during the strike when two enlisted men lost their clothing when in the line of duty Another soldier ordered to attend the funeral of the late Mayor Carter Harrison at Chicago had his overcoat stolen though he had placed it by orders in the depot In each of these cases the Comptroller held that the law did not permit of their reimbursement

Postoffice Arrests

Washington, Oct 27—Chief Postoffice Inspector Wheeler has been advised of the arrest of L R Barnett, late postmaster at Clay Center, Neb, for embezzling money order funds and of Ed. Smothers, at Mountain Home, Ark, for mailing obscene matter

Amos Beckwith Dead.

Washington Oct. 27—The War Department was advised to-day of the death of General Amos Beckwith, retired, at St Louis General Beckwith was retired in 1880 after 43 years of service. He was brevetted for gallant service in action

No Tidings of Ivanhoe.

Washington Oct, 27.—It is probable that the Ivanhoe, with Fred T Grant, the Seattle editor on board, supposed to have foundered in the Pacific ocean, will never be heard of. The revenue cutter Corwin sent in search of the Ivanhoe has returned to Astoria, Ore, and Captain Munger reports that he spoke seven vessels at sea with "No tidings of the Ivanhoe" The revenue cutter Grant and the Pioneer also returned from the west coast of Vancouver island after a fruitless search.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitbeck are arranging an Assembly dance for Hallowe'en which is next Tuesday evening.

NYE AND JOHN BULL.

WILL ARTELLS OF THE PAINSTAKING WORK OF AN ENGLISH AUTHOR.

And Shows How a Joke May Be Misinterpreted if It Is Not Introduced In a Jocular Manner—He Concludes With a Beautiful Poem With a Moral.

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Recently I have had the pleasure of reading a book, written by an English visitor on America, which seems to be a painstaking work on the part of the author, and yet I owe it to my readers and fellow citizens to correct some of the evident misunderstandings contained in it.

Of course we joke Chicago about the size of her feet and Philadelphia about being slow, but it never occurred to us to think that our English brothers and sisters would take the matter seriously. For instance, the writer says: "Many a time in America have I been conscious of that pang and shudder which are felt only in the presence of hatred, and I question whether the enmity between the British and the Americans at the most exasperating crisis of the war could ever have been more intense than some

IN ENGLAND.

that I have seen flashing in the eyes and heard from the lips of Americans against fellow citizens in distant sections of their country. I have scarcely known whether to laugh or mourn when I have been told that the New England people are all peddlers or canting priests; that the people of the south are all heathens, and those of the west all barbarians. Nay, I was even told in New York that the Rhode Island people were all heathens and the New Jersey folks no better.

"Some Baltimore ladies told me that the Philadelphia ladies say that no Baltimore lady knows how to put on a bonnet, but that the Philadelphia ladies have something worse the matter with them than that, for they do not know how to be hospitable to strangers. Yet," the author adds, "I saw some pretty bonnets most becomingly worn in Baltimore, and I can speak confidently as to the hospitality of Philadelphia."

It is sad that any one should go to the expense of writing a book in which these matters are taken so seriously, but here is a volume, and there are two more of them besides, in which the world is informed that the bitterness existing between Boston and Cincinnati almost borders on bloodshed and rapine. "After my declaration that I liked Cincinnati," says the writer, "a Boston lady exclaimed 'Why, that will do space! They tell me that in Cincinnati the people do not sit down to their dinner, but eat standing up.'"

Oh, how painful it is to be so impervious to a joke that it cannot be taken into the system without two or three septinoids to help the mental digestion in assimilating it! I was speaking to a good friend a year ago at his home in Turnbum Green regarding the Indian, in whom he seemed very much interested. When I said that some of our most serious wars had been with members of the Sioux family, notably with John and Sitting, he seemed stunned.

"I beg pardon," said he, which means that he did not understand me.

Then I patiently repeated the remark, but with that profound gravity of face which I cannot avoid, for to me life is a serious master. He looked at me quite a spell, with an expression of deep sorrow, and then said: "Surely you have made a jolly fuse in your history, Mr. Nye, for you know that we are of an entirely different race from Sitting Bull, and, besides, you know, John Bull is really only a sort of general term, don't you see? When we say John Bull, we don't really mean anybody in particular. There really is no such person."

Afterward I learned that if I wished to say anything facetious I had to prepare his mental soil for it by two or three roars of laughter. Then by planting the joke in a warm place, with a sunny exposure and fertilizing it with a fab or two in his ribs, the poumot could eventually sprout. It is a national calamity.

I found, too, that the humorous persiflage and good natured and spirited badinage going on between St. Paul and Minneapolis must be taken in real earnest by my friend across the water, and though a college bred man of great wealth and refinement he said that there must be still a great deal of dense ignorance and sectional bitterness in America when in a city the size of Minneapolis a church congregation could get up and walk out of the church in a huff because the clergyman took his text from St. Paul.

I have another book of travel, written on America by a Scotchman, in which he devotes a chapter to the almost boundless farms of Dakota. "In closing this chapter," he says, "I cannot perhaps do better than to give a few statistics regarding these enormous farms. According to a very reliable newspaper published in New York, one of these bonanza farmers sent out his half grown children, each one bound to a sulky gang plow, and told them to plow to the north end of the farm and back. They did so, returning with a half dozen other sulky plows driven by their children. I certainly would not have believed this," he adds, "had I not been assured by a New York gentleman that it was an actual fact, and that he had seen the plows while in Mandan, N. D. He also told me that a large Dakota planter, who owned a very extensive farm, had to give a two year mortgage on it, and before he could get the mortgage on the south end of it recorded it was due on the north end."

A gentleman residing in Glasgow told me that he would not like to live in America on account of the cyclones. "They must be intensely disagreeable, I judge," said he. "I was reading only the other day in an American paper about the immense power of traction they possess, sort of electric, I imagine, for in this account it stated that a cyclone passed through a large dairy farm in South Dakota and sucked the cows entirely dry! Marvelous, isn't it?"

"Yes," I said. "It must have been."

"And yet," he added thoughtfully as he poured out for himself another bowl full of Scotch whisky, which tasted like an old pair of smoke tanned buckskin moccasins, "it is even more marvelous to read about the escapes which some people have from death in these phenomena. I saw not long ago in an American paper a description of how a young negro was picked up bodily by one of these cyclones and hurled head first through a brick college without injury. He found, too, when he returned to consciousness, after passing through the college, that there was a diploma in his pocket. The account goes on to state that he still imagines that in passing through the college he somewhat tried to have it. It is marvelous how these atmospheric phenomena work, is it not?"

I had to admit that it was. But I had to catch a train and could not remain to tell him how everyday life in America furnished more phenomena than electricity.

The author of this work on America comments sadly, too, on the mobs which are composed of ladies and gentlemen, and on page 170 describes a mob that opened with prayer. This was in Boston. "They were the gentlemen of St. Louis," says the author, "who burned the black man and lynched the students of Marion college. They were the gentlemen of Cincinnati who denounced the abolitionists and raised the persecution against them. They were the magistrates and gentry of Vicksburg who hanged gamblers, gamblers and slaves in a long row. They were the gentlemen of Charleston who broke open the post-office and violated the sacred functions to the insult and injury of the whole country."

But this author should remember that these were the days when our forefathers were right fresh from England and had still in them the spirit of the mother country, which led the gentry of England to burn down other towns and all such frolics as that. We know better now.

While we are on historical subjects I take the liberty of offering here, in verse, an item of North Carolina history regarding the time when the old blue laws were more active than at present. The poem has been carefully corrected as to spelling and grammar by J. M. Fuller, LL.D. and Ph.D., editor of The Gleaner, Asheville, price, 10 cents per annum. (I mean that the paper is 10 cents. Not Mr. Fuller.) It is entitled:

MORE THOUGHTS.

Ah, how Time has mowed his millions
Since the days of which I speak of,
Careless-like and sort of reckless—
Mowed the good and spared the wicked,
Left the burdock and the thistle
Whilst he slashed the meek eyed violet,
From his pocket took his whetstone,
Put an edge upon his falchion,
And his blade sang in the mowing
Whilst the wynd blew through his whiskers.

It was many, many autumns
Ere the days of Kope Elias
When we had the nasty blue laws,
And to kiss one's wife on Sunday
Was against the dark blue statutes—
Statutes in such case provided.

Life was hardly worth the living,
And there was a wrong impression
As to whether the Good Being
Had an atom of affection
For the wretched, wretched human
He had made for his amusement—
Made in an unguarded moment.

Then it was Napoleon Pangborn
Fractured one of these blue statutes
In a manner quite annoying,
Broke the law and hurt his feelings,
Soured his milk of human kindness

Ere he had a chance to skim it,
Left his milkhouse lone and empty,
Lone and empty left the milkhouse
Of his milk of human kindness,
Of the milk of human kindness
That was once Napoleon Pangborn's.

In amongst the dark blue statutes
Lurked the one that tried Napoleon.
It was made to punish swearing,
And it made it quite expensive
For a man who swore like he done
When things seemed to go agin him.
Then he'd do some offhand swearing,
Something that betrayed his genius,
Something that would hold one spellbound.
This it was of which I speak of.

Mr. Pangborn owed a neighbor,
Owed him pretty near nine dollars,
And he swore he'd never pay it,
So he gave his wife the homestead,
Chuckling in his sleeve the meanwhile,
Swearing low that he'd not pay it

Till the germs of hell were frozen
And malaria driven from it.
So, alas! Napoleon Pangborn
Went into repudiation,
And when Mr. Miggs came to him,
Asked him for his old nine dollars,
Told him that he needed pauses
For himself and those dear to him,
Pangborn's wrath was something frightful,
For he swore not only rudely,
But with wonderful vehemence,
Swearing fast and swearing faster
Till his breath would clog and choke him.
This it was of which I speak of.

But Napoleon did not notice
That old Miggs had kept a notch stick
For to keep a sort of tally
Of the oaths turned loose by Pangborn,
Nor that Miggs 'most alwaysassed him
Just as he was almost ceasing,
Irritating Mr. Pangborn,
Meantime filling up the notch stick.
This it was of which I speak of.

Thus it happened Mr. Pangborn,
Who was not up in the statutes,
Did not know that the informer
Got a quarter from the swearer
For to pay for his endeavor,
For to be remuneration
For the job of which I speak of.

WITH PROFOUND GRAVITY OF FACE.

Thus he swore out forty dollars,
Forty dollars' worth of swearing,
While nine dollars and a quarter
Went to Miggs, the meek informer.
Thus it was that Mr. Pangborn,
With a wrath that grew more wrathy,
Whilst his tireless tantalizer
Made him burst the dark blue statutes—
Statutes in such case provided—
So that when the sun was setting,
And Napoleon's shadow lengthened,
On his wrists the gyves were fastened,
Whilst away to gaol they marched him.

All that night he tossed and muttered,
From his limbs he tossed the covers,
Dug the stone wall with his toe nails,
With his toe nails dug the stone wall,
Whilst he sobbed and sighed and muttered
Till the dawn stole through the prison
With a dull uncertain dawning,
Struggling through the iron airhole.
Need I add that in the morning,
With his haughty spirit broken,
Chaff and wheat straw in his whiskers,
With his blue eyes red and bloodshot,
With his lips all parched and purple,
Humbled, downcast, sad and broken—
With the morning came repentance,
Came repentance with the morning?

For he paid his forty dollars,
Paid to Miggs nine and a quarter
And stole homeward through an alley.

We may learn a wholesome lesson
From the annals of Napoleon,
For between the lines here written,
Independent of their sweetness
And their high intrinsic beauty,
Lurks a pleasant little moral,
Lurks a wholesome little lesson.

As a rule, I hate a lesson
Squirted through a glorious poem,
For it damages the measure,
Cramps and gails the feet poetic,
Whilst injurious to the rhythm,
But I make a slight exception
In the case of Mr. Pangborn,
Of Napoleon Baldy Pangborn.

MORAL.

He who makes repudiation
Mostly what he lives and breathes for,
Giving it his whole attention,
Learns before his life is ended
That it gets to be expensive,
And it takes right smart endeavor
To unwind the kinks of justice.

When the world owes you a living
And you claim to owe it nothing
And the matter seems one sided,
You may find that in the gloaming,
When the tree toad is rehearsing,
And the beetle knocks his brains out
On the door jamb or the casement;
When your life has reached its evening,
And behind you lie the ruins
Of the Spanish castles builded,
Builded in life's golden morning
And collapsed ere you moved in them;
When your life lies wrecked behind you,
And the future holds no promise,
You may then regret the effort
That you thoughtlessly expended
Seeking to escape your duty,
Working often after hours,
Planning how to dodge your duty.
This it is, dear, thoughtful reader,
That demands our keen attention,
This it is of which I speak of.

Bill Nye

How She Did It.

The older married woman thought she would have some fun with the newly married one, so she went to see her and turned loose a lot of household questions on her.

"By the way," asked the visitor after some sparring, "how do you wash your fine china?"

"Usually with water," responded the young one demurely, and the catechism closed for that day.—Detroit Free Press.

Hopeless.

"She never will get on in society," said the chaperon disconsolately. "Never. I discovered yesterday that she hasn't read the latest novel."

"Well, you can't expect her to read everything."

"Oh, I know that. But she confessed it."—Washington Star.

[illegible]

Many Scores Accidents Despite the Changed Rules.

FASCINATING FOOTBALL GIRLS.

They Are the Prettiest and Most Offensive Partisans on the Field—One Little Girl In Blue, a Vision In Crimson and a Tigress In Orange and Black.

Turkey and hoosh will be devoured for the first time in years the coming Thanksgiving day, for Yale has positively declined to play the usual game with Princeton on that date. This great game, which has spoiled so many home Thanksgiving dinners in the past, will either be played in December about a week later, or the season will close without a meeting between the champion Princetons and the sturdy kickers of Yale. Lovers of the sport the country over will be greatly disappointed if the question of supremacy between the blue and the orange and black remains undecided this year, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Yale and Princeton will get together and decide upon a date for the famous annual meeting between Old Nassau and Eli.

The early games of the year with minor colleges are ordinarily considered mere practice games for Princeton, Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania, and the sides evens usually limit their efforts to preventing the minor teams from scoring against them. Judging from these games the eleven of the four leading colleges are either weaker than usual this year or the minor teams are playing in much better form. The Williams college eleven succeeded in scoring against Yale, and the kickers of Brown university punched Harvard's line as much as they sieve during the first half and also succeeded in scoring. Princeton struck an unexpected snag in the University of Virginia and only piled up 17 points where she expected to make 50 or 60. Lehigh also held her down to 6.

There was such a howl against rough play and "slugging" last year that the rules governing football were changed, and it was generally expected that the sport would be as gentle as a lamb's frolic this year. The expectation is not being realized. In the game with Andover Hall Back Gray of the Harvard team broke his leg. Richardson broke his collar bone in a practice game, and thus far the Harvard team alone has seen six of its best players crippled seriously by rough work. After the game with Virginia the orange and black and the orange and blue were both black and blue as the result of prize ring tactics, and judging by the play thus far the big games in November will be lively enough to please the most exacting patron of Donnybrook fair football.

Another interesting development in this phase of the sport was the novel disciplinary method employed by Captain Hinsey of Yale in a recent game. The Yale eleven was putting up a very poor article of football, and the spectacle seemed to call for very heroic action on the part of the captain. Hinsey promptly leaped among the players, singled out Beard as the culprit who was playing the yellowest game, and drawing back the mighty leg that has done such yeoman service for Yale he ran up behind Beard, and gave him a kick that raised him a foot or two into the pulsating atmosphere. The glory of belonging to a varsity football team has evidently not been at all exaggerated.

As she dreamed of him. As he was.

HER FOOTBALL HERO.

The new Paderewski. The fretful porcupine. The weeping willow.

THE LATEST FALL FOOTBALL COIFFURES.

The football girl is one of the most interesting studies connected with the great social aspect of the sport. She is the most attractive as well as the most offensive partisan on the field. If she is a Yale girl, she wears a blue dress, providing it be not too unbecoming; she frantically waves a blue pennant whenever the "Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Yale!" leads her to believe that the beloved sons of Eli are getting there, and she is constantly tangled up in the yards of blue ribbon that depend from various portions of her entheusiastic person. The huge bunch of violets she carries must have caused a tightness in the money market for the summer wind presented it. She sees encouragement to her heroes far away on the gridiron, and she looks daggers at every Harvard or Princeton girl who is in sight.

The Harvard girl be a vision in crimson. She wears a red dress gracefully if she happens to be a brunette; a red hat tops her wind tossed locks; great bunches of red roses and pinks adorn her corsage, and she does her best to look crimson whenever fair Harvard, Yale's fearsome foe, manages to make important gains.

The usually gentle Princeton maid is for the nonce a tigress fierce and cruel. Her gown is fairly crisscrossed with the orange and black of her pets. Tigers, she carries great bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, and it is even vaguely rumored that her silken hose bears orange and black stripes. She hopes the Tigers will devour Yale, and she shows her teeth with undisguised pleasure whenever they pile up on top of a helpless son of Eli and drive him a foot or two into the mud.

What the football girl does not know about the game would fill several large books, but she talks about punts, touchdowns, goals, interference, off side play, bucking the center and other strange things with the abandon and recklessness of an ex-varsity captain.

A halo of romance is usually thrown around the average famous college football player, but at close hand he does not look particularly romantic. His hair is long and unkempt; his face is scarred, muddy and at times encrimsoned with gore; his legs are disfigured by padded knickerbockers that suggest gigantic corns on his knees; his football suit looks as if it had been on intimate terms with innumerable mud puddles, and when he wears a regulation outfit of football armor he closely resembles a dime museum freak.

Several years ago a New York girl with considerable gush in her make up was introduced to Rugby, who was one of the football lions of the hour. Marie had heard her girl friends rave about Mr. Rugby, who was a veritable Apollo when in full dress, and after the introduction she fairly idolized him. She had never seen a game of football, but she resolved to witness the next contest in which Rugby was to play a star part. For days before the game Marie dreamed of her hero and in her mind pictured him as he dashed down the field a tall, manly, athletic figure, with heaving chest and flashing eyes and handsome as a Greek god. When the Yale team bounded upon the field for preliminary practice the day of the game and began falling upon the ball, standing on their heads and tying themselves into bowknots in order to get the kinks out of their anatomy, Marie scanned the eleven in vain for her hero.

"But where is Mr. Rugby, Susie?" she screamed, raising her voice in order to be heard above the babel of "Rah, rah, rahs!" that filled the air.

"That's he, the man with the armor on," replied Susie, with the same expenditure of lung power.

Marie's eyes wandered until they rested upon a figure that reminded her of the pictures of a deep sea diver rigged out in readiness for a descent on McGinty. Then a lump that seemed as large as a football arose in her throat, and her young heart gave a sickening throb.

"Is—that—Mr.—Rugby?" she murmured, the disappointment of a lifetime showing itself in her voice.

There was a moment's pause, and then the band struck up the inspiring strains of "Take Me Home to Mother."

CARLE E. EATON.

THE FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

The University of Virginia has a strong eleven this year, as the recent score—Princeton, 17; Virginia, 0—shows.

Princeton is finding great difficulty in securing a quarter back to succeed ex-Captain Poe King. Captain Trenchard was a failure in the position.

Since the numerous accidents to the Harvard team Harvard is more than ever convinced that there are such things as Yale luck and Harvard ill luck.

Captain Dyer of Cornell is overtrained and will not play with the Ithaca eleven for several weeks.

Cornell plays Michigan at Detroit, Yale plays Harvard at Springfield, Mass., and Lafayette plays Lehigh at South Bethlehem, Pa., on Thanksgiving day.

Walter Camp believes that Pennsylvania will make a stronger showing than ever before this year, and that she will give Princeton the battle of her life on Nov. 10.

CONDENSED SPORTING CHAT.

Harvard's varsity crew has begun practice for the great race with Yale next year.

Otto Ziegler, Jr., of California recently rode a flying mile on the bicycle in 1 minute 50 seconds, a new world's record.

During the past season 600,000 New Yorkers attended the National League games in the metropolis.

Duke Cabanne, the St. Louis bicycle rider, has won over $5,200 worth of prizes in the national circuit this season.

George F. Taylor, once world's champion bicyclist, has retired from competition. He will study medicine.

John M. Ward will not play baseball next season, he says, but Ward has retired before.

Julian B. Bess, the famous record breaker, weighs only [illegible] pounds.

Golf is said to be a sure cure for insomnia. The wonder is that the players do not go to sleep during the game.

Hugh Duffy of the Boston club heads the list of National League batsmen for the past season.

Jim Mitchell, the amateur champion weight thrower, has entered the University of Pennsylvania and will represent that institution in the intercollegiate championship games. Hickok, the Yale giant, will hardly be "in it" in such an event.

Canceled Stamps.

A scientific paper says that a sure way of learning whether a postage stamp has been canceled or not is to photograph it. People who are in doubt whether a 1 cent stamp has been used or not will be glad to know that by paying a dollar or so for a photograph of it they can settle their doubt.—New York Tribune.

BALFOUR AS A GOLF PLAYER.

He Is Captain of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrew's.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, ex-under secretary for Ireland, is indirectly responsible for the present golf craze in the United States.

A. J. BALFOUR.

He made the royal and ancient game popular in England, and our Anglomaniacs promptly imported it. Mr. Balfour is this year captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf club of St. Andrews, the most famous organization devoted to the sport in the world. The club rules and rulings are accepted everywhere, just as the rules of the National League govern baseball in America. When the rusty Scotchmen began to play golf at St. Andrews is not known, but the sport was so popular there in the fifteenth century that it was prohibited by act of parliament in order that the inhabitants might have more time for archery practice.

The Royal and Ancient Golf club has been in existence over 150 years. Until 1806 the club captain was compelled to play for his captaincy, but now he is chosen like any other officer. Mr. Balfour is very fond of golf, but he does not play with great skill. As captain of the club he recently drove off from the first tee in front of the clubhouse, and thus formally opened the club's autumn meeting. One of the interesting exhibits at the clubhouse is the silver golf clubs that have been club property for 150 years. At the end of his yearly term each captain attaches a silver golf ball to the clubs, and there are now 150 balls hanging from them.

The first annual amateur golf championship of the United States was recently decided at the links of the St. Andrew's Golf club in Yonkers, N. Y. There were numerous entries from all parts of the country, and the play was of a high order of merit when the fact is remembered that the sport is yet in its infancy here. The championship was won by L. B. Stoddart of the St. Andrew's club of Yonkers.

THE "NEW BOY'S" GIRL.

Miss Jessie Busley Makes a Hit as a Charming Young Coquette.

One of the best bits of comedy seen for a long time on the American stage is that of the New Boy's girl in "The New Boy," now running at the Standard theater, New York. The girl is Miss Jessie Busley, who, in theatrical parlance, has made "the hit of her life."

She enacts the role of a romping miss of 16 who flirts with the New Boy and leads him into all sorts of mischief. The New Boy is really a man—and a married one at that—who is passed off by his wife as her son on account of his youthful appearance and a fortune which depends upon it.

Of all the girls who have shone behind the footlights there has been none more real, more winsome and more delightfully genuine in every action than this New

JESSIE BUSLEY.

Boy's girl. She is the kind of girl you fell in love with in your schoolboy days, and you can easily imagine how willingly she makes miserable the existence of a new boy at a boarding school.

This is Miss Busley's fifth season on the stage, and she is only 21. She made her début in "The Bells of Rasemere." Then for two seasons she did the comedy roles with Robert Mantell. On one occasion, with the aid of several needles and a costume designed to make her appear tall, she played Desdemona to Mantell's jealous Moor. About this time she came under Charles Frohman's notice, and he engaged her. He lent her for a season to Frank Sanger. Her first work in the Frohman ranks was in "Surrender" at Boston. She took the part of Lord Bagberry's sweetheart in "Charley's Aunt" during its long runs in New York and Chicago. Miss Busley is a New Yorker, claiming Albany as her birthplace. She is a pretty brunette and takes her success in "The New Boy" like a nice, sensible young woman.

An elephant takes up the collection in some of the Hindoo temples. It goes around with a basket extended from its trunk.

When a man marries in Abyssinia, his house and all its contents become his wife's, and if she chooses to turn him out of it he has no recourse.

A Chinese bride when putting on her wedding garments stands in a round shallow basket. By relatives and friends this is supposed to insure a placid, well rounded life in her new home.

It is not an uncommon occurrence in Siam for the king to sentence two men to be chained together, who are then compelled to go about, perhaps for years, yoked in this manner, as no one dares release them without the king's permission.

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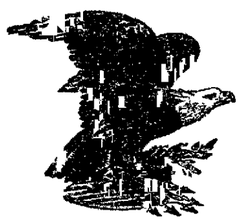

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Of Conejos.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
JARED L. BRUSH,
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For Justice of the Peace:
WILLIAM SAXTON.

For Constable:
JOHN W. CHAPMAN.

HOW TO VOTE FOR THE SCHOOL FUND.

Place an X opposite the following

For the Amendment to Section 2 Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Colorado	X

This ballot will be found printed as above on the general official ballot.

PATTERSON'S BOOMERANG

Mr. T. M. Patterson intended to explode a bombshell Thursday night when he charged that Judge Harris and Mr. Blackmer had held a conference with the leaders of Bull hill and promised them in return for Republican votes to reduce the bail bonds of the men now confined in prison, and to stop the prosecutions. We think it probable that the explosion will injure Mr. Patterson more than any one else.

It will be seen in the first place, that no possible bargain could be made without the privity of Judge Campbell, so that he is included, almost equally with the others, in Mr. Patterson's accusation.

Balance the characters of these men for a moment. Patterson on one side, Campbell, Harris and Blackmer on the other.

To those who know the four men, such a balance is prima facie evidence that Patterson told a malicious falsehood.

If character is to count for anything, that is evidence enough.

Other evidence, however, is easily forthcoming. As stated in yesterday's News, Mr. Patterson's assertion is that a committee from Bull hill was in this city, conferring with the men named, within 48 hours of the time of his speech. As a matter of fact, the three men named have not been in this city at any time during the three days previous to Patterson's speech. Judge Harris and Mr. Blackmer have been in the eastern part of the county, and Mr. Howbert has been in Cripple Creek.

Further, no such committee from Bull hill has been in this city at any time this week.

We know that Mr. Patterson was a man careless of the truth, but we never before supposed that he was a common blackguard. In making this accusation against three men, the one of whom has a character as far above his own as one human being can differ from another, Patterson has laid himself open, we suppose, to a charge of criminal libel; and we hope that the gentlemen concerned will prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law.

We publish on our first page to-day a full account of the reduction of the bail in some of these cases, and a statement as to the truth as to why the cases of the men confined have not been brought to trial. Mr. Patterson knew all about this when he made his false statement the other night, and stands convicted by the court records of wilfully keeping his clients in prison.

WAITE IN CHICAGO.

Waite's Sunday in Chicago was a typical Populist day. Politics took up the whole day—with incidental refreshments. There was a street procession of the Chicago anarchists, and a "silk-stocking" reception on Michigan avenue; and there was a mass meeting, where all the anarchists poured out their enthusiasm for Waite as the most distinguished leader of anarchy in the country, and somebody nominated him then and there for President on the anarchist ticket in 1896. He made one of his long harangues, in which his denunciations of capital were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

It was a memorable Sabbath for the Governor. He would like to spend all his earthly Sabbaths that way. The applause of the hoodlums and toughs of the Chicago slums was sweet to the old man, and showed him that he had not worked in vain, and that his chosen people were proud of him. If he had been Governor of Illinois when Debs's strike was on, he would have ordered out the militia to prevent anybody from interfering with his friends who were running trains off the track and burning cars. And they all know it, and that is why they prefer him even to Altgeld, whom they now regard as weak and vacillating.

It was a great stroke for Waite. It makes him the logical anarchist candidate for 1896, on the platform of no Sunday, no property, and no law.

SABBATH DESECRATION

The spectacle of the Governor of Colorado hobnobbing with the Anarchists of Chicago in a wholesome desecration of the American Sabbath is one that ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every decent man and woman of this State. It is a direct insult to the religious convictions of every person who has the misfortune to share in the disgrace which Waite has brought upon us. It is not less an insult to the decent Americans of Chicago.

Decent people who are not scrupulous in their Sunday observances have sufficient regard for the scruples of their neighbors to make their Sabbath breaking inconspicuous. Governor Waite travels a thousand miles for the sole purpose of joining in a noisy parade through the public streets accompanied with brass bands to a political mass meeting in the open air.

It is a curious commentary on human nature that there are some well-meaning and professedly moral people who intend to vote for Governor Waite. It would be interesting to know what action of his would be sufficient to drive them from his support.

"KEEP A-MOVIN'"

The danger of Republicans this week is over-confidence. They think they have the enemy on the run, and that the election is as good as won, and there is danger that they will let up in their efforts to get out the vote, and to make as many converts as possible between now and election day.

It will not do to stop for an instant. We need in this county every vote that we can get. The Populists are claiming that some of their candidates in the county will be elected, and that the vote on Governor will be very close. Unless every Republican does his duty, their predictions may come true. There is a tremendous registration in the Cripple Creek district, and no one knows how big a plurality the Populists will get there. Every vote in this city will be needed to overcome their plurality there and give a plurality to the county Republican ticket.

So far as the State is concerned, our Republican votes are needed, not only to overcome the Populist paralities in other parts of the county, but to balance the votes of the heavy Populist counties. El Paso has been honored with a place for one of its citizens on the State ticket; and it was so honored partly because of the Republican majority which it was expected we would roll up here. Let us not disappoint our friends in other parts of the State. Let us show how we appreciate Judge Campbell by rolling up for him and his colleagues the biggest vote ever cast in the county.

Registration is over, but there is a plenty of work to be done yet. Do not miss any chance of talking to a doubtful voter. Make your arrangements to vote early on election day. Take two or three of your neighbors who will vote the Republican ticket, to the polls with you. Inform yourself exactly how to vote, so that you can do it quickly as well as correctly. In short, keep moving; and do not stop until next Tuesday night.

WATCHERS AT THE POLLS.

The law of this State is very clear and explicit in regard to watchers and challengers at the polls. It says: "Each of the political parties which cast the largest and next largest number of votes at the last general election in the State shall be entitled to have one person as watcher within the guard rail during the casting and counting of votes and declaration of the result thereof."

Further on in the same section it is provided that "two challengers, representing each political party or set of nominations, shall be permitted to remain just outside the guard rail."

As we understand the proposition of the Denver Republican, which has been taken up by the Populists, it was to place two watchers from each political party inside the guard rail in Arapahoe county. This proposition purported to be made in the interest of fairness. If it was so made, it was made in ignorance of the law. If two watchers should be allowed inside the guard rail, it would be a plain violation of the law, and might cause the returns of the election to be thrown out. The ill-concealed opposition of the Denver Republican to the Republican ticket may help to explain why this proposition was made in its columns. The desire of the Populists to have the vote of Arapahoe county invalidated will easily explain their share in the agitation. Chairman Howbert did just right in telling those who made this proposition to him, that if they would formulate some plan that was within the law, he would be glad to adopt it.

With one watcher each of the Republican and Populist parties inside the guard rail, and two challengers of each party just outside the rail, there will be ample opportunity to scrutinize every vote as it is cast, without resorting to any extra-legal methods.

GERMANY'S RETALIATION.

It is stated in the Washington dispatches that Secretary Gresham has entered an official protest against Germany's retaliation. If he has it is purely perfunctory, it will not do any good. It was perfectly evident, as soon as the Wilson bill was framed so as to overthrow the reciprocity treaties, that the nations that had admitted our products on exceptionally favorable terms on condition of our allowing their sugar, coffee, tea, and hides to come in free, would as a matter of course put up the bars again when we put a duty on their products. "Turn about is fair play," in this instance, and we have no cause for complaint against Germany. Look at the situation for a moment. Here was a solemn treaty made, designed to last indefinitely, by which, in return for the introduction on favorable terms of our products into Germany, we bound ourselves to let German sugar come into this country free of duty. The very next Congress after the one which passed the law under which this treaty was made, goes to work and abrogates it. What kind of a case have we? What right have we to object if Germany, after we have broken our part of the agreement, declines to carry out her part of it? Secretary Gresham may as well save his stationery and postage.

This is one of the beauties of that wonderful new tariff which is just beginning to be appreciated. Instead of opening to us the markets of the world, as Mr. Wilson declared it would, and probably imagined it would, this measure has shut to us the only markets of the world that we had, except for a few staple articles like petroleum and cotton. Our merchants were beginning, under the beneficent provisions of the reciprocity treaties, to build up a splendid trade with the West Indies and the South American countries and Germany and France. At one fell swoop the new tariff cut off this trade, and closed to us the markets that had just been opened.

All this is part of the price this country has to pay for the terrible mistake of 1892. It is a hard lesson; but it is our own fault, and we must take our medicine. And we think the medicine is going to cure the disease.

POETRY AND DAMAGES.

It may possibly be remembered by some of our readers that at the opening of the great World's fair at Chicago there was read a poem by a young woman named Miss Harriet Monroe. It was an ode, and it was undoubtedly one of the features of the opening exercises.

The New York World took the liberty of printing its advance copy of the ode, sent to it in confidence, on the day before it was read at Chicago. Miss Monroe alleges not only that the poem was printed too soon, but that it was printed in a garbled and mutilated form, full of errors, and that the publication of it in that way injured her reputation as a poetess, and caused unfavorable comments to be made upon it by other newspapers. For this loss and damage, and anxiety of mind, she now claims $50,000 from the offending newspaper, and a lawsuit is now on trial for the recovery of this sum of money.

It is rather hard to estimate in exact cash the value of a poet's wounded feelings. That is a matter for the jury to determine. The anguish of mind suffered by Miss Monroe on seeing a mutilated copy of her verses printed, and commented upon as doggerel, must indeed have been great, and it is for her twelve peers in the jury box to say how large a sum of money it ought to take to soothe her. The other feature of the transaction, the breach of faith involved in printing it ahead of time, is perhaps easier to estimate.

In determining the measure of damages, the artistic merit of the poem must of course be taken into consideration. If the poem was not worth anything as a poem, its premature publication, and even the mangling of it, need not count for very much. But if it really had the divine afflatus, and The World, by garbling it, took the afflatus out of it, then there is cause for damages being awarded. So in the last analysis, the suit will determine how much the jury thinks the divine afflatus is worth.

It will be curious to see how they measure this. Will they compute the value of the afflatus by the cubic foot, or by the line? Will they base the amount of damages on the length of the poem, or on the quality alone? These are serious questions—serious for Miss Monroe, anyhow.

That the quality of the verses is intended to be taken into consideration is proved by the introduction into the case as witnesses of Mr. E. C. Stedman and Mr. R. W. Gilder as experts in poetry. Mr. Stedman testified that it was "dignified and sonorous, and suited to the occasion." Mr. Gilder swore that it was "an excellent piece of poetical work." So far as we can recollect, this is the first time that experts in poetry have been put upon the witness stand, like experts in insanity in a murder case. It is noteworthy that the defendant called no experts in rebuttal. That is doubtless because the case is a new one. It is common, in ordinary trials, to have expert testimony on both sides; and no doubt the defendant in the case, if he had only thought of it, might have got any number of poets to testify, in rebuttal of Messrs. Stedman and Gilder, that the poem was poor stuff, not worth a dollar a thousand words to any publication. But the defendant did not do this, and the presumption is therefore in favor of the poem.

The judge was a hard-hearted person, and he told the fair plaintiff's counsel that it would require documentary proof of gross and material errors to make out their case. Whether such proof was submitted we are not informed. But we do not believe that Miss Monroe will get her $50,000.

THE CHANGE IN GERMANY

The one thing that stands out clear and unmistakable in the rather confused situation in Germany is that the Emperor is the ruler. He does not propose to be dependent on any Minister, no matter who he is. If he could get on without Bismarck, surely he can get on without Caprivi. The Chancellor must be the instrument of his will, and that only. He will not have a man who undertakes to rule or to thwart him.

It must not be understood from this that the Emperor wants a weak or vacillating man for his Chancellor. What he wants is a man who, so far as that is possible, shall be his other self—agree with his ideas, carry out his policies, and do it with a strong hand. Such a man is not easy to find. The Prince von Hohenlohe is not the man to do it. For one thing, he is too old. Dr. Miquel might do, or the Count Eulenberg, but the probable choice, if one may judge by station and character, is the Count Waldersee. He is a strong man, an able man, and he agrees with the Emperor's policy both as to measures and methods.

As between Caprivi and Eulenberg, this was largely a personal matter. With that phase of it we have no concern. But there is a deeper significance in the change. It probably means a change of policy with regard to the Social Democracy. Caprivi's way was to give this element considerable leeway, the Kaiser's way, with anybody or any thing that opposes him, is coercion. With a new chancellor, we shall look for measures of repression.

The Social Democracy of Germany is a formidable party. At the last election, it polled nearly 2,000,000 votes. It has 70 newspapers, 22 of which are dailies. Its leaders, Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer, are able men. It has a regular revenue of over $100,000 a year, and a systematic propaganda. Its principles are utterly incompatible with the continuance of a monarchical form of government. Its avowed object is to reorganize society and to replace the existing order by one in which all property, and all the means of distribution and production, shall be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all its members.

To this party, the so-called State socialism of Bismarck is an offense. That was a form of semi-feudal paternalism. It recognized the duty of the State to care for its poorer and weaker members, but it proposed to do this from above, and to keep the machinery of government in the hands of the nobility and the better educated and wealthier classes. It was denounced at the congress of the Social Democracy in 1892 as "a system of half-measures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives."

The present ruler of Germany is generally referred to as a sort of curious survival of mediaevalism. That is partially true, and in respect of State socialism it is true entirely. He cannot possibly be in sympathy with the Social Democracy in their endeavor to overthrow the existing order; and in his ideas for the elevation of the working classes, he is no more "advanced" than his grandfather or Prince Bismarck.

It is evident, therefore, that when the Social Democracy grows strong enough, there is bound to be a direct conflict with the Kaiser. When that conflict comes, the ruler wants a strong and able man at the head of his administration—a man who will not hesitate to carry out any measures which the Kaiser may consider necessary to preserve the strength and the integrity of his empire.

The one thing that makes the result of this conflict in any wise uncertain is the tremendous strain imposed on the country by its standing army. This is an argument which the Socialists appreciate, and use with its full force. This army is an incubus which the German people find it hard to carry. While the bulk of the nation is loyal, education has taught them that the enormous military establishment is a relic of barbarism, which may be dispensed with if they can get rid of the ambitions of Emperors and the personal policy of rulers. A general disarmament would disarm socialism. The continuance of the vast armed camp which Europe has become will strengthen socialism; and some day the strain will reach the breaking point.

THE BIBLE IN LITERATURE.

There is now running in The Outlook a series of articles by famous scholars, under the title of "The Bible as Literature," which are of an excellent and stimulating quality. We know that many of our readers are readers also of that excellent paper; but there are some who are not. Both those who do and those who do not may benefit from such a study as this title suggests.

There are many ways of treating the Bible. Perhaps the commonest way is to let it alone. Those who do that, make a mistake; for whether it be considered from the religious, the theological, the historical, the political or the literary point of view, it is the most remarkable collection of books in the world, and always will be. Entirely apart from any authority it may have as a sacred book, it is the book best worth studying that has come down to us through the ages.

As we have indicated above, there are many points of view from which to approach this book. A great many Christian people look at it from one point of view alone. Regarding it as of divine authority, they go to it for devotional purposes, and for those only. Without detracting for a moment from the value of the book as used in this way, it may be affirmed that it is a mistake to use it in this way alone. The value and interest of it, even as a devotional book, will be enhanced by a more thorough study of it from other points of view.

There is happily a growing tendency among the churches to study the Bible in a new way. For a long time, the tendency of Biblical criticism seemed to be so destructive that the churches were inclined to look askance on any study of the book as literature, but the church is not so much afraid of the critics now, and the ecclesiastical estimate of the book has somewhat changed also.

One of the effects of studying the Bible as literature ought to be to attract to Bible study a large number of people who would not study it in any other way. The growth of large adult classes in a great many Sunday schools is a sign of the change. When Sunday school instruction was limited to learning verses and reciting them, and to the unvarying personal application of every passage to the supposed spiritual state of the scholar, adults felt that the Sunday school was a place for children, but not for grown folks. The feeling has not died out yet, but it is fast going.

The Bible as literature covers an immense field: history, poetry, epic, drama, letters, travels, love stories, orations, epigrams—almost every conceivable form into which thought can be cast upon the printed page, is there. And the authors have as many distinctive styles—some of the much finer than others, in literary quality, but all of them worthy of consideration for that alone. Where else there be found a grander drama than Job? Where a more sublime epic than in the opening chapters of Genesis? Where a sweeter love-story than Ruth? Where a finer ballad than the story of Jael and Sisera? Is there anywhere in literature a more straightforward narrative than that of Mark? Do you know of a keener piece of dialectics than the epistle to the Romans? Can there be found a more beautiful bit of description than the last two chapters of the Revelation?

Yes, the Bible is well worthy of study simply as literature, and is a distinct gain that so many men and women are studying it in that way. There is no book that will give better results intellectually, and the moral effect of the study of it cannot fail to be good.

The attempt to arouse religious bigotry by appealing to Roman Catholics to vote against the Republican party because, as is alleged, although falsely, that the A. P. A. controls that party met with a stern rebuke the other day from Archbishop Ireland, who at a reunion of veterans held in New York, spoke as follows: "Soldiers, the country intrusts to you the defense of true Americanism. Banish from the social and political life of the country all strife of race and creed. Allow but the one test—Americanism—loyalty to the public weal on the battlefield and at the polls. For myself, I predict dismal failure to those who raise the cry of race or religion in this land. I predict of the political party which makes use of sectarian hatred either to prop up its own cause or to lower the cause of its opponents. Religious prejudice is a boomerang, which returns upon him who launches it. The cry of religious prejudice unfortunately has been raised, and in it there is often, I believe more politics than religion; it should be put down. American loyalty and fitness for office—these must ever be, and these alone, the conditions which determine an American's vote. In this matter as in all other questions of American citizenship, the veteran soldiers will be the first in the pathway of honor and duty."

We reprint to-day the affidavits of two men whom Patterson relied upon for his information in regard to that conference at Cripple Creek. The usual expression at the end of an affidavit, "and further affiants say not," is more significant than usual. They say not a word of any attempt at a political bargain, which constituted the whole gist of Patterson's assertion. The columns of his own paper witness his unblushing mendacity. He asserted one thing here, another in The News on Friday, still another in The News on Saturday, a new version in The News on Sunday; and now The News of Monday comes out with these affidavits, which do not support the original allegation in any particular.

In another column will be found an explanation from President Slocum in regard to the action of the Board of Pardons, to which we would call particular attention. This board has performed a very useful service to the State in restraining Governor Waite's propensity to pardon criminals, and they ought to have the credit of it. The course of the Denver Republican in regard to the matter is controlled by a petty personal spite against Mr. Appel, who is one of the most valuable members of the board.

Ex-Governors Cooper, Grant and Adams are for the third amendment.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dark, yellow, oily, muddy skin, pimples, blackheads, roughness, redness, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes prevented and cured by the celebrated

Cuticura Soap

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It is so because it strikes at the CAUSE of most complexional disfigurations, viz.: the CLOGGED, INFLAMED, IRRITATED, OVERWORKED, or SLUGGISH PORE.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., sole proprietors, Boston. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

Have you asked the candidates on the Dem-Pop legislative ticket whom they expect to vote for for United States Senator if they happen to be elected? If you are thinking of voting for any one of them, it would be just as well to find out beforehand whom you would thereby be supporting for the Senate. We hardly think any Democrat cares to have his share of the vote go to Waite or Pence or Rev. Stevens. So far as we have seen, not a single Populist candidate for the legislature in any part of the State has said openly who is his choice for the Senate. Those who vote for such candidates vote in the dark.

The registration in New York and Brooklyn shows that the people of those two cities are tremendously in earnest this year. It is almost as large as the registration in 1892, and there will be nearly 250,000 votes cast in New York alone. The same large registration is noted in all the cities of the State, although the increase is less in Albany and Troy than anywhere else. It seems to us that this forebodes the defeat of Hill and the whole Democratic ticket by a genuine political landslide, but we can tell better about that next Wednesday morning.

We are very glad to know that the people of this city will probably have another opportunity to hear Mrs. Foster before the campaign is over. Since she was here before, Mrs. Foster has been all over the State, and spoken to all sorts of people. She has made a great many more political speeches in Colorado this year than any other person, and with due regard for the masculine speakers, we are bound to say that she is the best campaigner in the State.

We would respectfully suggest to anybody who is inclined not to like the fact that Mr. Blackmer and Judge Harris did not refuse to talk at all with the miners who asked for a conference, that the object of the Denver News in printing the untrue allegations about that matter was to alienate Republican votes; and that if they are offended, that is just what the News wanted. We do not think that anybody in this city cares to be made a tool of The News.

"No paint is the best is the cheapest. Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of

Strictly Pure White Lead

It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long.

Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure:

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FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

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St. Louis Branch,
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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS..........Mining Editor

SILVER $ .63⅞ LEAD $3.00

Colorado Springs Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 30.—Business was brisk again at first call there being only a few hundred shares short of 40,000 that changed hands. Neither Mollie Gibson or Argentum J. were quite so strong as on the previous day but there was considerable trading in them at good prices. The heaviest business was done with Pharmacist, the bear movement on which continues unabated, keeping the price of the stock at 6 and 6⅛. Portland woke up a little during the call and some 3000 odd shares of the stock changed hands about the 35 mark. Mt Rosa is still strong and sold at 5, the price was not quite so stiff as on Monday but the decline is very slight and only temporary.

There was not much doing at the second call but yet sufficient to make the day's sales considerably over 45,000. Neither Mollie Gibson or Argentum J. were so strong as in the morning and nearly every broker in the pit had some of the former to sell at $2.02½. The little trading that was done in it was at $2 Mt Rosa also weakened off a little and sold at 5 Portland is still moving some and hovers around the 35 mark Summit and Anacoda both remain weak. The total sales for the day were 46,600

The separate sales for the first call were Alamo 1000 at 1⅝; Consolidated 5000 at 1⅝, Gold and Globe 5000 at 4⅛, Isabella 100 at 11, Mt Rosa 2000 at 5; Mollie Gibson 1200 at $1 95 and 800 at $1 97½. Pharmacist 15000 at 6 and 18,000 at 6⅛, Portland 3000 at 35¾, 500 at 35 and 200 at 34½. Argentum J 500 at $1 08, 600 at $1 07½ and 150 at $1 09. For the second call they were Argentum J 1000 at $107½ and 500 at $1 10, Gold and Globe 1000 at 4, Golden Age 2000 at ⅞, Isabella 100 at 11; Mt Rosa 1000 at 5, Mollie Gibson 1100 at $2.00; Pharmacist 150 at 6¼. Portland 200 at 35, 500 at 34¾.

FIRST CALL.

	Bid	As'd	Sales.
Alamo	1½	1¾	1000
Anaconda	18½	19½	...
Argentum J	1.08	1.09	1250
Consolidated	1½	1⅝	5000
C. O. D	3⅛		
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅜	1½	
Franklin	¾		
Fanny Rawlings		8	
Gold and Globe			5000
Golden Age	⅞		
Isabella	10¾		100
Mt Rosa	4⅞	5	2000
Mollie Gibson	1.97½	2 00	2000
Pharmacist	6	6⅛	19500
Portland		36	3700
Specimen	¾	1	
Summit		13½	
Work	2	3	

SECOND CALL.

	Bid	As'd	Sales.
Alamo	1½	1¾	
Anaconda			
Argentum J	1 06	1 07½	1500
Consolidated	1½	1⅝	
C O D	3		
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅜	1⅛	
Franklin	¾	1	
Fanny Rawlings	7¾	8	
Gold and Globe	4	4	1000
Golden Age		⅞	2000
Isabella	10¾	10½	100
Mt Rosa		5	1000
Mollie Gibson	1 98	2 02½	1100
Pharmacist	6	6⅛	150
Portland	34	35	700
Specimen	½	1	
Summit		13½	
Work		2¾	

Curb Sales

Business on the curb slacked off a little yesterday and with it Enterprise took a backward turn, some sales being reported as low as 7½ The decline, it is thought, is only temporary and even last night was firmer in price Aola and Bob Lee were both selling fairly well at about the same figures as on Monday Union was a good deal more active and appears to be stiffening in price

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case.

THE CRIPPLE CREEKS	Low	High	Sales
Addie E	04	05	
Aola	12	12⅛	7,500
Adele	.12	00¼	
Bankers	02¼	02½	
Blue Bell	03	03½	....
Bob Lee	09⅝	09¾	3 000
Broken Hill	04½	05	....
Bull Hill Apex	06	07	....
Backhorn		04	
Colorado City and Manitou	01⅛	01¼	...
Copper Mountain		02¼	......
Calumet	.01⅛	.01¼	......
Columbine	01		
Combination	.05	.05⅛	..
Sikton	.80	1.00	..
Ela Le.ean	....	.05	..
Enterprise	.07⅛	.69½	7,8 0
Eureka	....	10	......
Free Coinage	.02¼	02	......
Garfield-Grouse	.02⅜	02⅜	.
Golden Dale	003	.032	..
Golden Eagle	01⅛	.01¼	......
Gold King	08	.10⅝	......
Gold Standard	...	.04⅛	.
Gould		.13	....
Granite Hill	00⅞	.01¼	......
Gold Stone	.0 ⅛	00⅜	....
Isadore	....	.02⅛	.
Jack Pot	.02⅜	.02¼	...
Keystone	.10	.10⅛	......
Lottie Gibson	01½	01⅝	......
Lemhi	10	15⅞	....
Lacessa	.....	.02	......
Maggie Reeves	.00⅜	....	......
Monarch	.10		......
Moose	.65	70⅛	......
Mutual	......	.01	......
Nipple Mountain	01	.01	......
Nugget	.13	.13⅛	.. .
Ophir	.03		......
Orphan Bell	.04	.04⅛	... ..
Raven Hill	.04⅛	.04¼	......
Railway Postal	......	.05	......
Sacramento	.03½	.03¼	......
Safety	.05	...	......
Santa Fe	......	.10	......
Shasta	.00⅜	.00¼	......
Standard	......	.00½	......
Tirasca	.00⅛	.01	......
Union	10½	11¼	5,000
Virginia M.	.02	02⅝	.. ..
World	.00⅞	.01⅛	......
Wheel of Fortune	.0017	.002	.... .
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Antlers-Park Reg'nt(Creede)	.02	.03	......
Del Monte (Creede)	.05½	.06	......
Miscellaneous Stocks	......	......	...
Total sales			23,300

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 31.—There were decided bearish tendencies evinced in the pit this morning and the favorite stocks of the past day or so suffered from that cause. The silvers, Argentum J. and Mollie Gibson sold respectively at $1.10 and $1.97½, so were about the same as on the opening of the week. The strongest stock of the call was Mt. Rosa, which went up four points and sold readily at 5½. Those stocks not traded in will be found with about the same quotations as on Monday. In spite of the slight decline in prices the undertone was very strong. Below will be found the official sales and quotations for the call.

Alamo 1¾@2; Amity $3.00@3.50 per 1000; Anaconda 18@19; Aola 1¾@1⅞; Argentum J. $1.09@1.10, 600; Bankers 2@2⅛; Bushwhacker 8 bid; Bangkok 2@2½, 200; Big Six 8@12, Calumet 1@1⅛, 12,000; Creede and Cripple Creek 1½@2; Golden Dale $2.75@3.00 per 1000, Golden Treasure ½@¾; Gold Standard 4@4¼; Isabella 10@11¼; Jack Pot 2@2⅛, 6000; Justice 1¾@2; Lottie Gibson 1¾@1⅞, 10,000; Mollie Gibson, $1.95@1.97½, 200; Mt. Rosa 5½@5⅝, 4200; Pharmacist 6¼@6½; Portland 36 asked; Summit 11@14¼; Union 10⅜@10½, 500; Western Milling $7.00@7 25 per 1000, 3000; Work 2½@2⅝, 1000, World ½@1

The curb sales are more numerous than at the beginning of the week. Those reported are as follows: Mollie Gibson, 3000 at $1.97½ and 700 at $2.00; Portland, 2000 at 35½ and 1000 at 35; Argentum J., 500 at $1.08 and 1000 at $1.10, Isabella, 1500 at 11; Bankers, 8000 at 2½; Gold Standard, 1000 at 4⅝; Bushwhacker, 1000 at 8; Work, 1000 at 2⅝; Pharmacist, 1000 at 6½; Mt. Rosa, 3000 at 5 and 1500 at 5⅜.

Over 200 Per Cent. Gain.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Oct. 30.—The official records for the month of October were made up at the Denver branch mint on Saturday last and show a large increase over the same period of last year amounting to a gain of over 200 per cent. The official figures are as follows Receipts for the month of October, 1894, ending Saturday, the 27th, $611,463.76. For the same period last year, $211,583.93 Gain for 1894, $429,879.93, or over 203 per cent

To-day the deposits were 14 in number but their weight was light as the whole lot only aggregated 476 ounces. Out of the fourteen, ten came from Gilpin, one from Sleepy Hollow weighing 126 ounces, and another from the Fisk, weighing 110 ounces. Among the other receipts was the first one from the new mill at Spencer in the Goose Creek district, it weighed six ounces.

Current News.

The Gregory, adjoining the Jack G. on Raven hill, is in good ore. The vein uncovered runs into the Jack G. territory.

The change in the order of the stocks in the tables is in keeping with the change on the new big slate at the exchange room.

Messrs. McCrea, Kenedy and McKnight will ship a car of ore from their lease on the Mountain Monarch the latter part of this week

A new member was added to the exchange brokers yesterday in the person of Mr Lindley who purchased partner Fitzpatrick's seat. His maiden deal was in Portland.

For the first two days of the week the number of shares traded in on 'change amounts to 105,017 This is a gain of over 30,000 for the same period of last week, itself a record breaker.

Mr Potter, of Danford and Potter, left for the Gold camp to-day to be absent about twenty-four hours. He will look after his interests at the new town of Goldfield and in other directions.

W. R. Snape will ship ten tons of ore to-day to the sampling works at Victor from his lease on the Free Coinage on Bull hill This ore it is estimated will run from $300 to $400 per ton.

The Kentucky Belle people have received the returns on their first shipment of ore from the claim at Creede. They are, it is stated, somewhat disappointed with the result

The Portland owners have a larger body of ore in sight at the present time than any in its history They are shipping steadily to Pueblo and the Lawrence Reduction works.

At the Summit they are taking out 60 tons of ore per day, which is being treated at the company's mill at Gillett. The company at present are not shipping any ore to the smelters, but are banking it.

Claypool Brothers have resumed work on the Gold King, on Globe hill, and will work the mine until the parties who recently negotiated for the lease put up the money due. One payment was made recently.

The Enterprise company receive their royalties on ore, shipped by the lessees on the Dolly Varden, quite regularly The high grade ore keeps up its average of 8 to 10 ounces to the ton and the second class matter goes from 2 to 3.

Mr Puckett, of the Denver mint, has returned from Cripple Creek, where he has been looking after his interests, and is once again officiating at the old rattle box of a place which is an apology for a branch mint, and where an ever increasing business is done.

Two shifts have been put to work on the Lucky Corner lode by Joe Watson and associates This property adjoins the Mountain Monarch and Dolly Varden which vein cannot miss it. Work will be pushed night and day till the vein is opened.—(Crusher.

Mr. W. S. Stratton, the owner of the famous Independence mine, has made a contract with the Hull Transfer company to haul all of his ore from the mine to the Midland Terminal road. He will ship about 100 tons a day over the route, using the Terminal exclusively. The ore will be hauled to Gillett, for loading.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence returned yesterday from Creede, where he went to look over the work being done on the Antlers-Park Regent mine. He brought back some good-looking quartz taken from the bottom of the shaft. The company has just put in heavier machinery and is prepared to push its work harder than ever.

Speaking of Cripple Creek the Record says: Recent discoveries made in various parts of the district are causing intense excitement among mining men. Properties considered almost worthless a month ago are now in good demand and it is now no trouble at all to bond and lease properties. The old theory that the north and west sides of the hills in this district were barren of value is exploded. Many men have uncovered lately, but for a private reason are keeping quiet. Not a few wealthy people are sending their representatives in to pick up bargains, and most of them have brought their winter clothing. The Palace hotel is full to overflowing and a more animated scene than is presented there can not be found in the West.

A letter from a man in Durango who has always been a strong Democrat, was received last evening by a citizen here. He writes that he is voting the Republican ticket and has plenty of money to bet on McIntire but can get no takers. He has more money to bet against Waite than there will be takers for it in that section, and he was writing to his friend that he need not send money there expecting to have it taken.

THE MARKETS.

A TURN FOR THE BETTER ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

New York and St. Louis Take a Hand on the Bull Side of Wheat—Texas Stocks Getting Low—A Great Deal of Short Covering—A Gain of Value in Corn.

New York, Oct. 30.—Money on call has been easy at 1 per cent, last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Bar silver 63⅝. Mexican dollars 51. Sterling exchange is easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@4.87 for 60 days, and $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand. Posted rates $4.88@4.89. Commercial bills, $4.85½@4.86½. Government bonds have been firm. State bonds have been dull. Railroad bonds have been higher. Silver at the board was 64 bid.

There was a turn for the better at the stock exchange to-day, and except for an attack on the coalers shortly after the opening and a heavy selling movement in American Sugar near the close the market presented a much firmer front than of late. The coalers at the start were firm, an inquiry to cover short contracts being noted especially in New Jersey Central and a recovery of 1 to 1¼ per cent followed. Before the expiration of the first hour, however, the selling was renewed with vigor and Jersey Central fell 2½ to 90⅝, Delaware and Hudson 1 to $1.19⅝ and Lackawanna ½ to $1.58. Finding that the attack on these shares was less successful in bringing out long stock, New York Central was taken hold of and sold down to 97⅝. Lake Shore also dropped two points on light trading to $1.30⅝. The decline in New York Central bringing in London buying orders, the selling ceased and the stock rallied to 98¾. The strength of sterling exchange helped those operating for lower prices in the stock market, as it gave rise to rumors of gold exports later in the week. Sterling, however, closed easier, owing to a marked falling off in the demand. With the cessation of the liquidation in the coalers the shorts showed more disposition to cover in other parts of the list. This scarcity of stocks in the loan crowd and the high premiums exacted for borrowing purposes coupled with a little buying of strictly investment issues by commission houses stimulated the upward movement late in the day

Pan Handle preferred dropped 6 per cent to 41 on the passing of the dividend; American Sugar was tolerably steady until the last hour, when a prominent bear broker sold the stock down 1⅞ to 84⅝. The selling mystified the street, and opinion was divided whether the broker had been employed to market long stock or whether it was for the short account. The general list closed firm and ½ to 1¼ per cent higher. The coalers gained ⅝ to 2 per cent on the day. Sugar lost 1⅛ and Pan Handle preferred 6 per cent. Total sales 116,316 shares

Railroad bonds were firm and higher. Sales were $912,000.

CLOSING PRICES.

Atchison	5⅞	Mobile & Ohio	17
Adams Express	145	Nash & Chat	66
Alton, Terre Haute	31	National Cordage.	
preferred	175	preferred	
American Express	110½	Nat. Linseed Oil	20
American Tobacco	98⅛	N. J. Central	92¼
preferred	106	Northern Pacific	4⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	67½	preferred	19⅛
Buf. Roch & Pitts.	20	Northwestern	10½
Canadian Pacific	62⅝	preferred	144⅝
Canada Southern,	49⅝	N. Y. Central	98
Central Pacific	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13
Ches. & Ohio	18⅛	1st preferred	65
Chicago & Alton	142	2nd preferred	27⅛
preferred	165	N. Y. & N. Haven	187
C. B. & Q.	72⅛	N. Y. & N. Eng.	30⅛
Chicago & E. I.	50⅛	N. Y. Susq. & W	14
preferred	96	Ohio & Miss.	
Chicago Gas	73⅛	Ontario	7
C. C. C. & St. L.	35	Ont. & Western	15⅛
preferred	82	Ore. Improvement.	14½
Col Fuel & Iron	22	preferred	35
preferred	73	Ore. S. Line & U. N.	7
Cotton Oil Certi	26⅞	Pacific Mail	19
Commercial Cable	140	Pittsburg	16⅛
Del. & Hudson	12?	Pullman Palace	158
Del. Lack	156	Quicksilver	1¾
D. & R. G.	10⅜	preferred	15
preferred	32¼	Reading	17
Dist & Cat. Feed	10⅛	Rich. Terminal	17
East Tenn	10⅝	preferred	21⅜
1st preferred	17	Rio Grand West'n.	10
2nd preferred	12	preferred	42
Gen. Electric	35	Rock Island	6?⅛
Erie	13	Rome, Wat. & Ogd	116
preferred	27¼	St. L. Southwest'n	4⅛
Fort Wayne	153¾	preferred	9
Great North'n pref	10?	St. Paul	60⅞
Hous & Tex. Cen	1	preferred	119
Illinois Central	89¼	St. P & Duluth	22
Iowa Central	7¾	preferred	83
preferred	25	St. P. & Omaha	3?
Kansas & Texas	13⅛	preferred	105
preferred	20¼	St. P. M & M	105
Lake Erie & West	16	Silver Certificates	64
preferred	70	Southern Pacific	18
Lake Shore	132⅝	Sugar	81⅛
National Lead	38⅛	preferred	91½
preferred	80⅛	Texas Pacific	9⅜
Long Island	86	Union Pacific	11
Louis & Nash	53⅛	U. P. D. & Gulf	3½
Louis N. Albany	7	United States Ex.	43
Manhattan Con.	100⅛	U. S. Rubber	40
Mexican Cen.	6⅜	preferred	94
Michigan Cen	98	Wab. St. L. & P.	6
Minn & S. L.	26½	preferred	13⅞
preferred	41⅛	Wells Fargo Ex.	105
Missouri Pacific	27⅜	Western Union	88⅝

BONDS.

4s Registered	115	N. P. 3s	59⅞
4s Coupon	115⅛	Northw'n Consols	143
2s Registered	96	Debenture 5s	1 6
Pacific 6s of '95	101	Ore. Nav. 1sts	109⅛
D. C. 3-65	1 0	St. Louis & Iron M.	
Canada S. 2d	105⅛	Gen. 5s	79
Cent. Pac. 1st	102⅜	St. Louis & San F.	
D. & R. G. 1s	115½	Gen. 6s	94
D. & R. G. 4s	79⅛	St. Paul Consols.	131
Erie 2ds	71	St. P. Chi & Pac. 1s	119⅜
Kan. Pac. Consols.	76	S. Pac. Cal. 1s	107
L. P. 1sts, D. Div	1 8⅛	Tex Pac. 1s	86½
M. K. & T. 2ds	42⅜	Tex. Pac. 2s	23⅛
M. K. & T 4s	81⅛	U. P. 1s of '96	105⅛
Mutual Union 6s	108	West Shore 4s	105⅞
N. J. C. Gen. 5s	115⅛	Mobile & Ohio 4s	64
N. P. 1s	113⅜	R. G. W. 1s	67⅜
N. P. 2s	88	Atchison 4s	66

CHICAGO GRAIN.

A Noteworthy Improvement in Both Wheat and Corn.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—New York and St. Louis were taking a hand on the bull side of wheat to-day with very fair success. The local crowd sold aginst their "calls" early, not anticipating any particular strength, and afterwards appeared to regret their action. New York reported foreigners buying there; the English cables being higher and bringing purchasing orders, while later in the day the reports from the continent gave advances. St. Louis was authority for the statement that Texas stocks of wheat are getting low, and that millers in that State are calling on Missouri and Kansas to help them out. Renewed wheat feeding stories from Kansas were circulated with a view of preventing any flagging of the buying enthusiasm. There was a great deal of "short" covering, and late in the session increased confidence in the "long" side was felt. The early New York buying orders were principally in the hands of H. V. Lester & Co. Baltic and Indian shipments for the week were large at 4,400,000 bushels, which, when added to the American exports of last week, were far in excess of the estimated requirements. Receipts at Chicago were smaller than expected, 180 cars arriving. The Northwest had 938. Withdrawals from store were 28,687 bushels, and export clearances from the seaboard 322,968 bushels. The close was strong at practically the top point to-day, December gaining ⅝@¾ over yesterday. The opening on that option was at 52⅝, the range between 53 and 52⅛ and 52⅞, and the close at 52⅞@52⅞. Estimated receipts for to-morrow 120 cars.

Corn—There was continued interest in the corn market to-day, with quite a substantial gain in values. The rains and snows throughout the West, smaller receipts than expected, 228 cars, a light estimate for to-morrow, 70 cars, and the corner at Liverpool, where spot corn was up 6¼ per cental from yesterday, all combine to produce an undeniably strong situation. Lamson Bros. & Co. were among the leading buyers of this grain and country orders with other firms were large. Cables were firm. Withdrawals from store were 90,858 bushels, and export clearances 5,035 bushels. May opened from 50¼ to 50½, advanced to 51⅝, closing at 51⅝@51½—1@1¼ higher than yesterday.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—Oct. 5?⅞, Dec. 52⅞, May 57⅞.
Corn—Nov. 53, Dec. 51⅝, May 51½.
Oats—Oct. 28½, Nov. 28⅜; May 32⅞.
Pork—Oct. 12.05, Jan. 11.80.
Lard—Oct. 6.90, Jan. 6.82½.
Ribs—Oct. 6.20, Jan. 5.95.

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stockyards, Ill., Oct. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000. Common to extra steers, $2.85@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50; cows and bulls, $1,00@3.50; calves, $2.25@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 28,000. Heavy, $4.25@4.60; common to choice mixed, $4.25@4.65; choice assorted, $4.50@4.60; light, $4.15@4.50;; pigs, $2.50@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000. Inferior to choice, $1.00@3.25; lambs, $1.75@4.25.

Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Oct. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 3,100; market for good strong; others steady. Steers, $2.50@4.75; cows, $2.00@2.65; common, $1.25@1.90; feeders, $1.75@3.10.

Hogs—Receipts 2?,000. Market active and 5 cents higher. Top, $4.45; light and mixed, $4.00@4.45; heavy, $4.35@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts 300. Market steady.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Oct. 30.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000. Market steady; heavy, $4.30@4.55; medium, $4.25@4.50; light, $4.00@4.25; pigs, $3.25@4.00.

Cattle—Receipts 10,000. Market slow; native steers, best, $4.75@5.45; fair to good, $3.25@4.75; cows and heifers, best, $2.25@3.00; fair to good, $1.25@2.15; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25; calves, $4.00@9.00; bulls, $1.50@2.40.

Sheep—Receipts 2,800. Market steady.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 29, 1894.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

(Corrected Daily by Robert H. Russell.

Grain, Hay and Flour in Car Lots

Oats—Sacked, per 100 lb	$1 25
Corn—New, per 100 lb	1 15
Wheat—Feed, per 100 lb	95
Bran—Colorado, per ton	20 00
Hay—Blue Stem, per ton	13 50
Kansas, per ton.	1? 00
Flour—Colorado, per 100 lb	? 45

MEATS.

Steers—Prime	6
Good	5½
Cows—Prime	5
Good	4½
Hind quarters, steers	8½@9
Fore quarters, steers	4@4½
Hind quarters, cows	7
Fore quarters, cows	3@3½
Rounds, shanks on	5@6
Chucks	3½@4
Chucks and plates	3½
Plates	3½
Loins—No. 1	16
No. 2	12½
No. 3	11
Ribs—No. 1	14
No. 2	11½
No 3	10
Beef Tongues, per doz	$4 00
Mutton—Utah	4½
Colorado	5
Spring Lambs	9
Calves, hog dressed, 90@125 lbs	6@7
Pork Loins—Long	
Short	10½
Smoked Hams	13½
Smoked Bacon—Wide	12
Narrow	11½
Bologna Sausage	6
Wiener Sausage	10

PROVISIONS.

Best Butter	30
Second Best Butter	25
Choice dairy butter	.18@ .20
Eggs	18
Potatoes, per cwt	90
Cabbage, per cwt	2 00
Fancy apples, per barrel	4.50
Choice apples, per barrel	3.00@ 4.00
Sweet potatoes, per barrel	5.00
Dry onions, per cwt	2.00
Colorado comb honey, per lb	12½
Fancy lemons, per box	7.00
Honey	12½

OYSTERS.

(Reported by W. F. McKeehan.)

BULK.

Standards, per gallon	$1 40
Selects, per gallon	1 75
Extra Selects, per gallon	2 00
New York Counts, per gallon	2 00
New York Counts, per thousand	1? 00

CANNED.

Standards, per can	28
Selects, per can	33
Extra Selects, per can	38
New York Counts, per can	42

Jolly Old Chums.

The new musical farce comedy "The Jolly Old Chums" will be presented at the opera house next Tuesday evening. This being election night the returns will be read from the stage during the performance. From all reports this play is very amusing, and is chuck full of good and wholesome fun, and keeps the audience in a roar of laughter from the rise of the curtain to the drop on the last act. The music is said to be new and charming, the girls exceedingly attractive, the comedians a jolly lot, the specialties extraordinarily good. One which deserves special mentioning is the act of the Loring sisters (Bonita and Myrtle) an unique and original specialty called the Japanese umbrella dance. In the cast are Thos. J. Grady, Budd Ross, A. Gourley, F. Clinton Scott, Frank Wesson, Clarence Perry, Frank Florence, Richard Alton, Miss Lillian Stillman, Lottie Waters, Augusta Scanler, Minnie Bridges, Frances Willard, Louise Raymonde and Lillian Lawrence.

Mr. W. L. Davis, the gentleman who is to be married to-day in Washington, at the residence of Secretary Carlisle, is engaged in mining in this State. He gave up the position of vice-president of the New York World to come here for that purpose. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Pulitzer and a cousin of Mrs. J. A. Hayes.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FOR YOUNG MEN.

Preparations for the Week of Prayer in This City.

The week of prayer for young men which is observed all over the world, beginning Sunday, Nov. 11, by the Young Men's Christian associations, will be observed by the local association as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 11, young men's rally for men only, at 4 15 p. m. Speaker to be announced.

Monday evening, Nov. 12, union meeting in the First Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock. Rev. Chas. A. Crane, speaker.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, union meeting in United Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock. Rev. Leo. Boone Thomas, speaker.

Wednesday, various church prayer meetings.

Thursday evening, union meeting in Baptist church, beginning promptly at 7 o'clock in order to give all who desire a chance to attend the lecture at the Coliseum Rev. Pressly Thompson, speaker

Friday evening, union meeting in First M. E. church at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, speaker.

Members of the association are to meet each evening at 7.30 in the association rooms for a brief prayer then march in a body to the church where the service is to be held. A voluntary offering will be taken at each service to cover what expenses may be necessary. The association earnestly asks the public to join with them in making this series of services full of helpfulness to the young people of this city. The meetings are to be open to both sexes during the week, and the committee in charge of them would earnestly ask that as far as possible other engagements may be postponed, and that all unite in these union meetings.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma

Editor J. L. Montgomery, of Marshall, Ill., Democrat, states that for many years he suffered untold agony from Dyspepsia. At last he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and by the time he used six bottles, he was as well as ever. Cures others, will cure you.

Do you wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that constrict the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

A Tejon street merchant and a taxidermist who had done some work for him made things lively last evening for a few minutes in front of the El Paso building They will appear before Magistrate Owen this morning and tell him all about it.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, John Fitzgerald of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the fifteenth day of February, 1893, by his certain deed of trust of that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 15th day of February, 1893, in book 140, at page 250, of the records of said county, convey to the undersigned H. C. McCreery, as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered seven (7) in block numbered sixty (60) in the town of West Colorado Springs, now an addition to the city of Colorado Springs, according to the recorded plat thereof recorded in plat book E, at page one (1) of the records of the said El Paso county, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note of even date with said deed of trust for the sum of $250 payable to the order of W. H. Metz, on February 15th, 1894, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said note or interest thereon, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust but is still due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, H. C. McCreery, as trustee, will on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said county of El Paso, Colorado, sell the above described real estate will all appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said John Fitzgerald, his heirs and assigns therein at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said note and interest thereon and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 30th day of October, 1894.

H. C. McCREERY, Trustee.

First publication Nov. 1, 1894.
Last publication Nov. 29th, 1894.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mary E. Van Meter, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1890, by her certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 43, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) in block numbered one hundred and forty-nine (149) in the town of Colorado City, to secure the payment of her certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $4.35 and nine for the sum of $4.50 each, payable to the order of David Heron, respectively on July 1, 1890, and Jan. 1 and July 1 in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on Jan. 1, 1895, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of the said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note due July 1, 1894, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, The holder of two of said notes of $4 50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate, with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Mary E. Van Meter, her heirs and assigns therein at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1894.

FRANK W HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Geoffrey A Jackson of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado did on the seventeenth day of March, A D 1892, by his certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county on the 17th day of March, A D 1892, in book 142, on page 305 convey to the undersigned W W Williamson, of El Paso county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee then to the then acting County Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit That part of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight (8) in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west as surveyed by the Colorado Springs company, bounded and described as follows, viz Beginning at the southeast corner of said tract, thence running northerly on the east line thereof one hundred and thirty-four feet more or less, to the south line of Garfield street in Walnut addition to said city of Colorado Springs, thence running westerly on the south line of said street, one hundred and six feet more or less, thence southerly ninety feet, more or less, thence westerly thirty-one feet more or less to the right of way of the Denver and Santa Fe railway thence southeasterly on the east line of said right of way forty-three feet, more or less to the south line of said nw 1-4 of nw 1-4 of sw 1-4 section eight, thence easterly on the south line thereof one hundred and thirty-six feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of said tract, the point of beginning Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Eliza J Brittain of his certain promissory note for the principal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (250) with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually from the date of said note until paid, and

Whereas, Said deed of trust provides that in case default be made in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said note, or any part thereof or any interest thereon or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said deed expressed, then at the election of the legal holder of said note the whole of the principal sum secured by said deed of trust and the interest thereon shall at once become due and payable, anything in said note to the contrary notwithstanding and in that event the said trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the successor in trust shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust,

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal note for $250 and all interest thereon from September 17, 1893, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the taxes upon the said property; and, whereas the holder of said note has elected and does hereby elect that the whole of said principal sum and interest secured by said deed of trust shall at once become due and payable; now

Therefore, At the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, W. W. Williamson, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act then my successor in trust as aforesaid, will on Monday, the 26th day of November, A.D 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, taxes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust.

W. W. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.
F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust.
First publication, October 25, 1894.
Last publication, November 22, 1894.

Literary Department.

GEORGE MEREDITH AND HIS LATEST NOVEL.

Mr. George Meredith is a phenomenon among our living English novelists. Most of them you can class: there is somebody else like them, or has been. Doyle, and Weyman, and a dozen more, belong to the Walter Scott school; Mrs. Ward reminds one of George Eliot; Mr. Du Maurier is like Thackeray; and so one might go through the list, and find some sort of a precedent for every one of them. And hardly one of them has a distinctive style, except Mr. Stevenson, so marked that you could pick out his work by it, if you did not know the author's name. But Meredith is unique. There is not, and has not been, anything like him; and his style is so marked, and so distinctive, that you could not fail to pick out one of his books if he should choose to publish it anonymously.

Because he is so different from other novelists, it is the harder to place Mr. Meredith—harder to judge of his work. In style, indeed, there are passages which remind one of Charles Reade. Take "The Cloister and Hearth," for instance, or "Very Hard Cash," and compare them with almost any one of Meredith's books, and you may see a suggestion at least of likeness. But Reade is generally more direct; his sentences are simpler—although Meredith can be, when he pleases, as direct as possible.

"Lord Ormont and his Aminta," just published by the Scribners, has the merits, and the faults also, which have become familiar to us in his other books. The style seems strained; the conversations are of unnatural brilliancy; there is a tremendous amount of matter which does not go directly to the unfolding of the plot; there are dramatic situations, but they are not led up to and needed from as you expect—everything is on a level.

On the other hand, the development of character is most completely and wonderfully brought out; the brilliancy of the style, notwithstanding its strain, is fascinating; and the observations on society and on human nature are marvelously acute.

We are introduced to the hero and the heroine at school. He is the head boy at his school—the leader in all sports, and in studies too. She is simply "a well-grown girl," but with something in her eyes that proclaims her altogether out of the common. They make acquaintance; they correspond, in schoolboy-and-girl fashion, using a couple of their schoolmates who are brother and sister for their means of communication. Their correspondence is discovered, and she is taken out of school, and he sees her no more for years.

The hero of the boy, when he was in society, is a certain Lord Ormont, a General in India; and the girl admires him too, being further incited thereto by the enthusiasm of his boyish admirer. Lord Ormont does something, after a while, which brings him under condemnation at the Foreign Office, and is recalled. He comes home and sulks, Achilles-like, in his tent. On the way, he meets Aminta and her aunt on the steamer. He is struck with the girl's beauty and carriage, and marries her at the British embassy in Madrid. But when he gets home, he is so much more intent on sulking than on his wife, that he does not acknowledge her openly, and society is only too ready to infer that the relations between them have never been consecrated by a priest or even a justice of the peace.

Lord Ormont's sister, who is one of the prominent characters of the book, engages the young man, Matthew Weyburn, for a tutor to her nephew. He pleases her so much that she recommends him to her brother as private secretary. When he goes to Ormont's, he finds his lost Aminta.

Meantime, Aminta has been living in a sort of dead-and-alive state, ambitious to be acknowledged by the great world of society, and finding out that she does not love her husband. Propinquity does the rest. Aminta leaves her husband and goes with her old lover. They establish a school for boys in Switzerland. One day the Earl appears at the school. The chances are that he has come to kill Weyburn; but he does nothing of the kind. He looks over the school, and after he goes away, he sends his grand-nephew to be educated there. That is his way of expressing forgiveness. And there the happy couple are left.

This, briefly and baldly told, is the warp of the story. We should not have given it if the plot had been the principal thing in the story. The plot is of enough interest to hold the reader's attention; but it is so entirely subordinate to the manner of its narration—so small a part of the interest of the book—that a knowledge of the plot beforehand can injure no one's enjoyment of it—provided they would enjoy it at all.

We should like to quote a passage long enough to give a good idea of the very peculiar style. This is hard to do; for most of the quotable passages are so linked to what goes before that they may seem unintelligible dissected from their framework. But we must make the attempt. Here is one, descriptive of Lord Ormont's sister, Lady Charlotte:

"Her brother had a funny pride, like a boy at a game, at the never having been caught by one among the many he made captive.

"He boasted it to a sister sharing the pride—exultant in the cry of the hawk, scornful of ambitious poultry, a passed finger-post to the plucked, and really regretful that no woman had been created fit for him. When she was not siding with her brother, women, however contemptible for their weakness, appeared to her as better than barn-door fowl, or vermin in their multitudes gnawing to get at the cheese-trap. She could be humane, even sisterly, with women whose conduct or prattle did not outrage plain sense, just as the stickler for the privileges of her class was large-heartedly charitable to the classes flowing in oily orderliness round about below it—if they did so flow. Unable to read woman's character, except upon the broadest lines, as it were the spider's main threads of its web, she read men minutely, from the fact that they were neither mysteries nor terrors to her, but creatures of importunate appetites, humorous objects; very manageable, if we leave the road to their muscles, dress their wounds, smooth their creases, plume their vanity; and she had an unerring eye for the man to be used when a blow was needed, methods for setting him in action likewise. She knew how much stronger than ordinary men the woman who can put them in motion. They can be set to serve as pieces of cannon, under compliments on their superior powers, which were not at all undervalued by her on their own merits, for she worshipped strength. But she said, with a certain amount of truth, that the women unaware of the advantage society gave them (as to mastering men) were fools."

We have chosen this passage, both because it illustrates the style, and because it shows the sort of comment in which the author indulges on men, women, and things, whenever it suits his purpose to do so. For Mr. Meredith is highly analytical—delights to take his men and women to pieces, and show, with the skilful scalpel of the intellectual surgeon, what is passing in their minds, and how the elements of the character work in secret.

If we understand what impressionism is, this quality removes Mr. Meredith from the ranks of the impressionist school. The prophet of "veritism," if we understand him aright, would have his artist let us know what is passing in the minds of his people by their acts, just as we have to find it out about real people. But there are always those who like analysis of character, if it be skilfully done, and who even prefer the surgeon's method to the athlete's, of showing what the muscles are, and how they are joined together and developed.

But this method is "caviare to the general," and we do not believe that Mr. Meredith's following will be a large one, although perhaps it will be larger in this country than in Great Britain. The great majority of mankind read novels to be amused and taken out of themselves, and interested in a well-told story. There will always be enough however, who like oddity and brilliancy of style and treatment, to give to Mr. Meredith a large and appreciative audience.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

In the November Century there is printed among the illustrations in the new Life of Napoleon's school-boy copy-books, which closes with a reference to St. Helena, calling it "little isle!" The handwriting is very bad, and, indeed, Napoleon's penmanship was scarcely improved in later years. In this connection the following story is told in the same number: In the early days of the Empire a man of very modest aspect presented himself before the Emperor.

"Who are you?" asked Napoleon.

"Sire, I had the honor at Brienne for fifteen months to give writing lessons to your Majesty."

"You turned out a nice pupil," said the Emperor, with vivacity. "I congratulate you on your success."

But nevertheless he conferred a pension upon his old master.

A member of the House of Commons, Hon. Florence O'Driscoll, has written a two papers for The Century embodying the result of his travels in China. He is a close observer, and presents pictures of Oriental life that are strange to Western readers. The first paper, which will be printed in the November number of the magazine, describes the city of Canton and how the Chinese work and live. The peculiar sights of the markets, the strange wares displayed in the shops, and the various trades of the craftsmen are all set forth. The second paper will treat of life on the river, made particularly timely by the recent disastrous fire among the flower boats that destroyed thousands of lives.

The McClure series of Napoleon papers and portraits opens in the November number of McClure's Magazine. There will be fifteen of the earliest portraits of Napoleon, some of them very rare, and seven of persons intimately associated with his career, accompanying the first installment of an anecdotal study of Napoleon by Miss Ida M. Tarbell. This installment deals especially with Napoleon's boyhood and youth. With this series of papers there will be in all seventy-five portraits of Napoleon. The story of "How Allan Pinkerton Thwarted the First Plot to Assassinate Lincoln," with several illustrations, is the first of a remarkable series of true detective stories compiled by authority from the archives of the famous Pinkerton Detective Bureau. An early and hitherto unpublished portrait of Lincoln from a daguerrotype taken in 1851, accompanies the article. Among the other features are a "Real Conversation" between Conan Doyle and Robert Barr, giving glimpses of Dr. Doyle's home life and his methods of work, and reporting his opinions on the state of the novelist's art in England and America at the present time, a review, with a profusion of illustrations, of the present state of the geographical subjects,—a review dealing especially with what remains to be explored, Rudyard Kipling's story of the writing and publication of his first book, and stories by Conan Doyle, Charles F. Lummis and Robert Barr.

The leading article in The Forum for November will be "The Political Career and Character of David B. Hill," by an anonymous writer, who will attempt to make an independent measure of Senator Hill's position and influence in national politics. In the same number, ex-Senator Edmunds will discuss the question of the popular election of United States Senators—a noteworthy article from perhaps our highest constitutional authority, and a man who has himself had long Senatorial experience. Among the other articles are "Thackeray's Place in Literature," by Frederic Harrison; "The Temperance Problem: Past and Future," by Dr. E. R. L. Gould—a review of the results of prohibition and high license, and an argument for the Gothenburg system; "The Contented Masses in the West," by Chancellor J. H. Canfield of the University of Nebraska; "How the Infant Death-Rate was Reduced in New York," by Nathan Straus; "The Wage-Earners' Loss in the Business Depression," by Samuel W. Dike; and "Facts Touching a Revival of Business."

A new wrinkle in racing saddles is the invention of a Chicago man and is said to be a great innovation. It is a simple arrangement, and it works exactly upon the principle of the pneumatic tire. The rider's movement on the cushion of air does away with the retarding movement and friction on the horse's back, and relieves the animal of weight estimated at fifteen per cent. A further improvement consists of an aluminum belt, which passes over the pommel with cartridge-like pockets, in which will be carried the cartridge-shaped vessels filled with mercury weighing a pound each to make the necessary weight. The saddle was first used at Hawthorne, and it enabled the lower class horse Wahatchie to defeat Pop Gray with comparative ease, to the no little astonishment of those who did not know that such a device was in existence or being used.

The November number of St. Nicholas bears promise for the coming year with the opening chapters of a Napoleon romance for young readers, "A Boy of the First Empire," by Elbridge S. Brooks. The hero is a lively French boy, who is taken into the service of Napoleon, and sees much of the great events with which the Emperor was associated, from Erfurt to Waterloo. The entire number is in magazine bristles with adventure. "Against Time and Tide" is a bicycle story, by Myron B. Gibson, of two young boys who raced against the sea to bring help to shipwrecked mariners. "Jack Ballister," the sturdy hero of Howard Pyle's romance, goes on the ship of Captain Teach, the pirate, whose crew abduct the heroine of the tale with the purpose of holding her for ransom. Edward Marshall, in "Locoed," tells of cowboy life in Texas, and of the escape from a stampeded herd of cattle. "The Generous Side," by A. T. Dudley, is a story of an exciting foot-ball contest that was won by a brilliant play. "The Ancient Game of Golf" is described by Helen Marshall North, who hopes to see the sport become even more popular than at the present in this country. "The Great Horn Spoon and the Enterprising Boy" is a quaint fantastic tale by J. Carter Beard. The hero, an American lad, is taught that the possession of magical power does not necessarily make one happy. There is a bright sketch of the noble career of William Cullen Bryant by Professor Brander Matthews. These are but a few of the features of the number. There are bright sketches and tales, and many clever poems and jingles. As usual, it is profusely and brilliantly illustrated.

LITERARY NOTES.

D. Appleton & Co. have about ready a volume of poems by Frank Stanton, a Southern poet, who, though very little known at the North, has a wide popularity in the South and West. Mr. Stanton's volume has the compliment of an introductory preface by Joel Chandler Harris, who says that the "writings of no American poet have achieved such wide popularity, if we are to measure popularity by the daily and weekly newspapers of the country, or by the interest which makes itself manifest in private correspondence, or by the appreciation which betrays itself in the irresistible desire of composers, professional and amateurs, to give a musical setting to the poems." These manifestations, Mr. Harris adds, are not confined to this country: Mr. Stanton has almost as much flattering attention from England.

"The God in the Car," Anthony Hope's new novel, to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co., is the first story the author has written since "The Prisoner of Zenda." The same publishers announce Camille Flammarion's successful work, "Popular Astronomy," of which over 100,000 copies have been sold in France. The book is profusely illustrated.

It must be a satisfaction to Miss Beatrice Harraden, as well as to her publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, that 20,000 copies of "In Varying Moods," her copyrighted volume of stories, have been sold in this country. Miss Harraden writes to a friend in New York that she has just received a copy of "Ships that Pass in the Night" in Danish, and that within two days she has had requests from three different persons for permission to translate "Ships" into French. The story has been translated into Italian by a medical student, but has not been published yet.

Mr. E. F. Benson, who will again winter in Greece and Egypt in order to continue his archaeological investigations, has just completed a psychical study, which will appear simultaneously in The Graphic and Harper's Weekly. A short story from his pen will also appear in one of the Christmas annuals.

Mr. Laurence Hutton will contribute to Harper's Magazine during 1895 three papers on the "Literary Landmarks" of Rome, Florence and Jerusalem, with illustrations by Frank V. du Mond, who has undertaken a special journey for their preparation. For this magazine the Rt. Rev. Bishop W. C. Doane has written an article on Modern Athens, with illustrations made on the ground by Guy Rose, while Arthur Symons will give during the year two realistic pictures of Venice in Easter and La Scala at Milan, with illustrations.

Among the holiday books, though it is really a book for all time, is Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia," with 300 illustrations from drawings by William M. Johnson, which Harper & Bros. announce. The work will be published in two volumes, and will contain a portrait of Canon Kingsley.

Macmillan & Co. announce "Harvard College, by an Oxonian," the Oxonian a question being Dr. Birkbeck Hill. The publication of the book is delayed until next month, on account of the illustrations, which will be a feature. The frontispiece will be a new portrait of President Eliot. The nine-volume edition of Browning, which this house will publish, is a reprint of the sixteen-volume edition, with additional matter from the seventeenth volume, now on the press, for which Mr. R. B. Browning, the poet's son, has furnished biographical and historical notes. These notes will settle all controversy on the subject of the allusions in Mr. Browning's poems, and will naturally be very welcome to students of his works.

Mr. Frank Harris, who recently resigned the editorship of The Fortnightly, has written a volume of American stories, which Macmillan & Co. have in preparation. Although a London editor, Mr. Harris has spent a good deal of time in this country, and his stories are said to have quite an American flavor.

Macmillan & Co. have in press a new edition of Dr. C. Ellis Stevens's "Sources of the Constitution of the United States." The work has been thoroughly revised, with numerous changes and additions, and has been supplemented by four appendices in which the subject of the early State constitutions is taken up more fully.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of The Bookman and of The British Weekly, literary adviser of the publishing house of Hodder & Stoughton, writer of the literary notes in The Sketch, discoverer of J. M. Barrie and IanMacLaren, has become the London correspondent of The Book Buyer. Dr. Nicoll is one of the best informed men as to literary news in England.

The past year has been a pretty hard one for most folks; but, with it all, everyone, if he will think the matter over calmly, has some one thing, if not more, to be truly thankful for this Thanksgiving, be it only that things are not worse. Those who have not yet made up their minds what they have to be thankful for should read the symposium in Demorest's Magazine for November, in which a number of well-known people give their answers to the question "What Have We to Give Thanks For?" The answers are characteristic, and will set every reader "a-thinkin'."

This is a specially interesting number. The article on "The Queen of Korea" gives us glimpses of many unique things behind the scenes in the palaces of "the hermit kingdom," and the numerous illustrations, many of them drawings by Korean artists, bring the far-away little kingdom very near to us. Those interested in getting up church entertainments should not fail to read "Living Pictures for Amateurs," which gives minute directions how to arrange them easily and quickly; and an illustrated article on "Harvest Decorations," for churches, will be found very useful at the Thanksgiving season.

MR. FROUDE DEAD.

The Celebrated Writer Passes Away at the Age of 76.

James Anthony Froude was born in Dartington, Devonshire, on April 23, 1818. His father was the Archdeacon of Totnes, Richard Hurrell Froude, who was conspicuous in the Oxford movement in its earlier stages was his elder brother, Hurrell Froude would doubtless have followed Newman into the Roman Church had he lived. He was perhaps even more advanced than Newman at that time, when he died in 1836. The Oxford movement was at its height when James Anthony Froude was at Oriel college, from which he was graduated in 1840, taking a second class in classics. He did not escape the prevailing infection. He became a disciple of John Henry Newman, as his brother had been, and on being ordained a deacon in the Church of England in 1844, he showed his sympathy with the High party by writing "The Lives of the English Saints."

The following four years were to see a radical change in his religious opinions. The change was made evident to the public, as his High Church stand had been, by a book—or, rather, by two books. Few volumes of the size have made such a commotion as "The Nemesis of Faith," which appeared in 1848, and reached a second edition the following year. With "Shadows of the Clouds," published in 1847, which was of a similar tendency, it was severely condemned by the university authorities. Mr. Froude was forced to resign his fellowship of Exeter college, which he had held since 1842, and he was also obliged to give up an appointment to a teachership in Tasmania. The man who in 1845 might almost have been expected to follow Newman into the Roman Church, was three years later persecuted for hostility to all revealed religion. In his subsequent career Froude was noted for his hatred of Roman Catholicism, although his attitude to religion in general became after a time one more of indifference than of active attack.

After quitting Oxford, Froude wrote almost constantly for the Westminster Review for two or three years. One of his articles on the Book of Job, with which higher criticism, at least, can consistently find little fault, was reprinted in separate form, in 1854. Two years later Froude published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada." The succeeding ten volumes were issued from time to time until the conclusion of the work in 1870. His attempt to rehabilitate the character of Henry VIII. at the expense of the reputation of some of the best of that monarch's subjects, would have made his history talked of, even if it had not contained so much that is as readable as a novel, from which, some of his critics say, it differs but little.

Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867. On March 23, 1869, he was installed rector of the University of St. Andrews, the degree of LL. D., being then conferred on him. After being editor of Fraser's Magazine for a short time, Froude took advantage of the Clerical Disabilities act in September, 1872, to relinquish the office of deacon, which he had continued to hold nominally in spite of his want of orthodoxy.

Soon afterward he came to this country, when he delivered a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland, which involved him in a controversy with the late Father Thomas Burke, the eloquent Dominican priest, whose oratory will ever be remembered by all who have heard him. Froude in these lectures tried to show that Irishmen were to blame for their country's distress because of their quarrels between themselves and lack of patriotism. Froude's lectures in amplified form are embodied in his "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," published between 187. and 1874, which contains in an amplified form much that Father Burke denounced as untrue.

At the close of 1874 Froude was sent by the British government to the Cape of Good Hope to investigate the Kaffir insurrection. His "Caesar: a Sketch," was published in 1879, and "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival," which had formed contributions to Good Words, in 1881. That year, having been appointed executor of Thomas Carlyle, he published his "Reminiscences," and the following year the first part of his biography, "Thomas Carlyle: a History of the First Forty Years of His Life." The same year he published an account of a visit to Ireland in 1840, Froude's "Oceanea," a very readable book on England's colonies, which he visited when on a trip around the world, was printed in 1886. It has been criticised by the colonists. Among subsequent publications were a novel, "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," the scene of which is laid in Ireland, and a short life of Lord Beaconsfield. In addition to writing these and other volumes Mr. Froude was continually in evidence in the magazines.

Mr. Froude was appointed by Lord Salisbury, Regius Professor of History at Oxford, in the place of the late Edward A. Freeman, in the spring of 1892. Few acts of Lord Salisbury's life have called forth more comment. Froude and Freeman had been opposed to each other, personally and professionally, as men and as historians, for years. They represented the opposite schools of history—Froude the romantic and Freeman the exact, friends of Freeman said it was an insult to the dead scholar, whose life was sacrificed to his devotion to accuracy, He died of small-pox in Sicily while investigating its topography for his history of the island, which was not destined to be finished. The fact that incensed Freeman's friends was that his successor was a man who was notoriously inexact, even when he was not forced to follow his prejudices.

The quarrel between Froude and Freeman, which Lord Salisbury's appointment carried beyond the grave, was perhaps even longer continued, if not more bitter, than almost any in literature. For a score of years Freeman lost no opportunity to assail a man whom he regarded as a perverter of facts and a degrader of history. In periodicals and in books he assailed the man and his methods, the historian and his works. Almost the only reply Froude ever made was in the shape of an article in the Nineteenth Century on Freeman's criticism of his study of Becket. It was as temperate in tone as Freeman's attacks were immoderate. Freeman thought he did right to be angry, and it would doubtless have added to the bitterness of death—death in the cause of historical truth—could he have foreseen that the man whom he regarded as the arch representative of historical error would succeed him as a teacher of history at Oxford.—(New York Sun.

The Queen of Korea.

The Queen of Korea is now 44 years of age, being just one year older than her husband. She is of medium height, and her form is slender and straight. Her manner is pleasing, and she is always described as "every inch a Queen." She is by no means bad looking. Her face is long, and every line of her features beams with intelligence and vivacity. She has a high forehead, a long, slender, aristocratic nose, and her mouth and chin indicate determination and character. Her cheek bones are high, her ears are small, and her complexion is the color of rich Jersey cream. Her eyebrows are after the improved style of Korean beauty, the hairs having been pulled out so that they form an arched thread of black over her eyes. These are almond in shape, and they fairly snap with life. They are keen, business-like eyes, and they see everything, being intellectual rather than soulful. The Queen's hair is jet black. It is parted in the fiddle, is combed perfectly smooth away from the forehead and brought down over her ears, and rolled in a low coil which rests on the nape of her neck. Here it is fastened with hairpins of gold or of silver, each a foot long and as big around as your finger. The Queen has a good mouth, full of well-formed, large teeth; and when she laughs, which is quite often, she shows the upper ones.

The Queen has a large wardrobe, the dresses of which she changes frequently. During her mourning for the queen dowager she was dressed for weeks in a white silk gauze, which is the color for mourning in Korea. She is not fond of jewelry. Her hands, which are long, thin and shapely, never sparkle with diamonds; her only rings are heavy gold bands, and she always wears these in pairs, two rings on one finger. She wears neither bracelets nor necklaces, and her clothing is more like that of a retiring woman of the West than that of a Queen of the most gorgeous Oriental court in the world. Her feet are clad in Korean shoes of the softest skins, finely embroidered, and more like slippers than shoes. She carries a diamond-studded American watch; and, as is the custom among the Korean women, she is by no means averse to a smoke. She does not, however, affect the long-stemmed Korean pipe with its bowl of silver or brass, but prefers a cigarette; and I was told at Seoul that she orders her cigarettes from the United States, and smokes them quite freely.—(From "The Queen of Korea," in Demorest's Magazine for November.

"The Russian Custer."

"I looked at Skobeleff," says our author, "with all my eyes, as he stood there on the garden path, his fine face glowing with pleasure as he returned the greeting of his old friend. I thought then as a lad, as I have ceased to think, that I never looked on a grander man. Over 6 feet in height, straight as a pine, the head carried high with a frank, gallant fearlessness, square across the broad shoulders, deep in the chest, slender of waist, clean of flank, the muscular, graceful, supple figure set off to perfection by the white frock coat with the decorations and the gold lace on it, Skobeleff, with his chivalrous bearing, looked a genial king of men. Presently he came out and sat down by us, and MacGahan presented me to him. As he talked my eyes were fastened on his face, for he fascinated me so that I could not help myself, although he must have thought me rude. Except MacGahan himself, I never knew a man so winning. No wonder that soldiers, friends and women loved him! It was impossible to know him, to have him smile on you with that sweet, grave smile of his, and not love him. I could not fancy this man a foreigner who sat by me talking in pure idiomatic English of that England which he knew so infinitely better than did I. He looked to me like what I imagined an English country gentleman of the best type should look. It seemed to me that this young man—he was then barely 33—had been everywhere, seen everything, done everything and read everything. He talked all the afternoon on all sorts of subjects. We three dined together, and then we went into the empty music room, where Skobeleff, to his own pianaforte accompaniment, sang songs in French, German, Russian, Kirghis, Italian and English.

"'Dragomiroff was an old soldier, but he had never seen any fighting before this morning. He was evidently nervous, said he did not much like the look of things, expressed his belief that the Turks were in overwhelming strength, and remarked that as a surprise the movement was a failure. 'What should we do, think you?' he asked of Skobeleff. 'You have had much experience in actual warfare.' Skobeleff's answer was short and to the point. 'Attack without delay,' he answered; 'and let me lead!' In ten minutes more a man in a white coat was scrambling up the precipitous left bank of the Tekir, with a whole regiment of eager infantrymen at his back. During the summer campaign the Russian troops marched and camped in white canvas clothing, more or less dingy, but they always put on their uniform coats of dark cloth to fight in. One might imagine that they 'dressed' for the fray as the duelists used to do; but it was a more practical reason which actuated the Russian soldier. The Russian ambulance service was not very alert, and it was probable enough that wounded men might die long before being removed. The cloth coats were warmer than the canvas blouses for wounded men lying out in the chilly night season.

One of Skobeleff's many singularities was that he scented himself for a battle; and no matter what the weather, he made it a point to go into action in a spotless white frock coat with all his decorations on. He always rode white chargers. He would not have it that there was in swagger in this; his explanation was racy of the nature of the man. 'I do this simply,' said he once, 'in order that my fellows can see where I am, and know whither to follow.' And all this stirring morning, as Villiers and I watched the scene from the moment that Skobeleff's order echoed from flank to flank—'Get up, brothers, and follow me!'—he was always being followed eagerly, for the simple reason that he was always leading."—(Archibald Forbes, in "Czar and Sultan."

A DAY WITH BABY.

The baby I'm acquainted with
Knows naught of battle's harms,
Although he's of the infantry,
And often up in arms.

He puts his grandpa's glasses on,
Then imitates his frown,
And reads the paper backward, while
He holds it upside down.

Sometimes he cries, and oh, so hard,
I think he understood
The good old doctor when he said
That it would do him good.

With kitty oft upon the rug
He has a wrestling match,
And kitty, it may be, will win
By just the merest scratch.

He croons a little song that sounds
Like "Gum, oh, gum with me!"
And, as he is a minor, he
Selects a minor key.

Each day nurse wheels him to the park,
So, in his carriage there,
A little son and heir may find
A little sun and air.

As in his crib he dozes off,
With such a funny snore,
We wish he'd sleep till eight, instead
Of waking up at four.

—Malcolm Douglass in St. Nicholas for November.

SONG OF SERENADE.

One night beneath my window, when the stars were bright above,
The music of a mandolin, blent with a lay of love,
Came stealing through the stillness like the balmy breath of spring;
I opened up my window-blinds and heard a singer sing:

"Cupid is an archer, and his arrow's ever set,
And swift and sure the arrow flies, as from a falconet;
His bow is ever trusty and his aim is ever true.
Be wary of the archer when his arrow's aimed at you!"

At first I only lingered there to listen for a while,
And thought the singer only sang the hours to beguile.
My heart began to tremble with the touch of every string,
I opened wide my window-blinds and heard the singer sing:

"Cupid is an archer, and his arrow's ever set,
And swift and sure the arrow flies, as from a falconet;
His bow is ever trusty and his aim is ever true.
Be wary of the archer when his arrow's aimed at you!"

The weary day I'm waiting for the twilight shades to fall,
And where the tangled woodland waves I hear the lone dove call.
The song of running brooklets and a thousand birds a-wing
My eager ears will hear not, when my love begins to sing:

"Cupid is an archer, and his arrow's ever set,
And swift and sure the arrow flies, as from a falconet;
His bow is ever trusty and his aim is ever true.
Be wary of the archer when his arrow's aimed at you!"

—By Cy Warman, author of "Sweet Marie," in McClure's Magazine for November.

Macmillan & Co. announce a complete edition of Chaucer in one volume, with an introduction and glossary made especially for it by Professor Skeat.

The Christian Rule.

The chief reliance now of those who condemn all theatrical entertainments, all dancing and all "games of skill or chance" is upon the claim that, however innocent any of these things may be in particular instances and under certain circumstances, yet the "influence" of indulging in them must always be bad, since it may lead other persons into sin. St. Paul's famous declaration, "If meat make my brother to offend (i. e., to stumble) I will eat no meat while the world standeth," is cited for perhaps the millionth time, as if it settled the whole question. If they who so confidently urge this argument would study the Scripture a little more carefully they would see that the text, with its context, teaches that every Christian is to follow, in all matters not essential, his own conscience, that no one has a right to judge his fellow Christian in respect to any of these things. St. Paul's rule is laid down in the fourteenth chapter of Romans: "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth. * * * Let each man be fully assured in his own mind. * * * He that eateth, eateth unto the Lord, for he giveth God thanks; and he that eateth not, to the Lord he eateth not and giveth God thanks."—(New York Press.

Judge Campbell.

There is not a candidate before the people to-day who possesses, in a greater measure the qualifications necessary for the position to which he aspires than does the Hon. John Campbell of Colorado Springs, candidate for Supreme Judge. Mr. Campbell has been upon the District bench at Del Norte upon several occasions, and it is acknowledged by all that he is a man of superior attainments in his profession and would prove a credit upon Colorado's supreme bench. The Prospector claims the honor of being among the first to endorse Judge Campbell for the supreme bench and is proud of it at this time. Where ability, integrity, modesty and general fitness are elements worthy of consideration in a candidate for public favor, the people will be found casting their votes for John Campbell for Supreme Judge, regardless of party.—(San Juan Prospector.

A Bad Party.

Neither Catholics or Protestants can vote for a party that holds Sunday rallies.—(Salida Mail.

A Fair Count.

Intimations of revolution made by Populists in connection with the canvass of the returns only indicate the character of the Populist leaders. They propose to retain their control by violence, if need be. But they should not mistake the temper of the people of Colorado. The vote will be canvassed fairly. If McIntire is elected, as he will be, he will be seated. If Waite is elected on a fair count—why, a great many people will emigrate.—(Durango Southwest.

The Gazette is the best advertising medium in the county. Try it.

THE STATE PRESS.

His Sensation Burns In His Fingers.

POLITICIAN VS. LAWYER.

Why the Bull Hill Men Are Not Brought to Trial.

COURTS ARE NOT TO BLAME

The Trials Repeatedly Postponed Because Thomas Patterson, Attorney for the Defense Was Too Busy Making Political Speeches. He Will Ask a Change Of Venue After Election—The Ridiculous Attack on Republican Candidates Totally Unfounded—Bail Was Reduced on Patterson's Own Motion and Would Have Been Reduced Before If He Had Tended to Business.

Why are not the Bull hill cases tried?

Why are the men who were arrested for participation in the strike allowed to lie in jail?

These questions have often been asked, on Bull hill and elsewhere, during the last two months.

Here is the answer:

These men have been kept in jail simply to serve the personal and political purposes of their chief counsel, Mr. Thomas M. Patterson.

Some of these cases the District Attorney has attempted three times to have set for trial; in every instance they have been continued on the application of counsel for the defendants. Mr. Patterson did not want them set, and said so in open court.

The last time an attempt was made to bring them on, Mr. Patterson told the court that he was going to apply for a change of venue, but he would be so busy with politics until after the election, that he did not wish any action taken until then.

Mr. Patterson has had good reasons for not wanting to bring these cases to trial. By delaying them, he has been able to give out the impression that the men were kept here in prison by the county authorities for political purposes. His clients on Bull hill have believed this, and this was the excuse that Cannon and Short made the other day for trying to get away from the deputy sheriff.

Patterson has been playing a double game, and playing it for political purposes. He has purposely been delaying action on these cases, for his own ends; at the same time persuading his employers that it is the fault of the court that the indicted men are kept in prison, and stirring up a feeling in Cripple Creek that it is impossible for a miner to get speedy justice in this court.

Now about the bail bonds, which Patterson alleges have been promised to be reduced by Judge Harris and Mr. Blackmer and Mr. Howbert.

The fact of the matter is, as the records of the court show, that these bail bonds have already been reduced by an order of Judge Campbell, made upon the personal application of Mr. Patterson himself.

The order was entered on Wednesday. The only reason it was not entered sooner is that it did not suit Mr. Patterson's leisure or his purposes to have the bail reduced any sooner. He never applied until a short time ago to have it reduced. He wanted to create the impression that the court had imposed unjustly heavy bail, and he did not want it reduced. As soon as his application was made, it was attended to. Judge Campbell was ready to grant the order last week Friday, and sent for the attorneys to come to his office; but they were not ready, and the matter went over until Monday. On Monday, the assistant district attorney asked for further time to file counter-affidavits, and on Wednesday he brought these to court, the matter was heard by the judge, and the application granted in every case but one, which was held for further advisement.

The court has been open for months to just such an application, and Mr. Patterson could have got the bail reduced, on application and the presentation of proper evidence, at any time. But he did not want to do that. He wanted it to appear that the court was treating the prisoners unjustly and with a degree of harshness, and he wanted to use that appearance for political effect.

It is to be presumed that on Thursday night Mr. Patterson was still aware of what he himself had done the day before; and that he therefore knew that bail in these cases had been reduced by Judge Campbell. But he gets up in a political meeting, and charges that three men who had nothing to do with the cases had promised to do what he knew had already been done. He alleges at the County clerk and Judge Harris and Mr. Blackmer had met a deputation from Cripple Creek, within 48 hours of his speech, and had made them promises. Frank Howbert has not been in the city this week; there has been no delegation from Bull hill; and Judge Harris and Mr. Blackmer left the city on Wednesday morning and have not since returned.

What object Patterson could have had in committing himself to a lie so entirely gratuitous, and so easily disproved, does not appear. The only plausible explanation is that he has become so used to falsifying all facts in the Denver News that he does not know how to tell the truth any longer.

Mr. Patterson is the first man to allege that the vote of Altman is for sale. By doing so, he has cast an imputation on the honesty of the men who employed him to defend these cases. What they will think of him, when they find he has made the allegation, and when they also know that it is his fault alone that bail has not been reduced before in the cases of the men confined, and that their cases have not been brought to trial, remains to be seen.

As a lawyer, Mr. Patterson has betrayed his clients; as a newspaper man, he has attempted to hoodwink the public; as a public speaker, he has uttered a malicious falsehood for which he is liable to criminal prosecution. His usefulness to his clients and the public is in inverse ratio to his activity.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

A Veteran of the Famous Charge Lives in Denver.

Denver, Oct. 27.—Yesterday was the fortieth anniversary of the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava in 1854, immortalized in the well known poem, "Forward the Light Brigade." It is not generally known that in this city lives one of the buglers who sounded the charge upon that day, and which launched the famous Six Hundred into the valley of death.

Alexander Sutherland, now over 80 years of age, but still a well preserved man, lives in West Denver. He served in the Light Brigade under Lord Cardigan through the Crimean war and was one of the few who came back alive from that terrible charge, of the like of which history has no record. He came to America after the war and settled in Denver in 1861, having lived here ever since. Though the event of his life is forty years away, it still affects Mr. Sutherland to tell the story.

It was October 25, 1854. The Russians had captured the guns from the Turks on the Causeway heights. General Scarlett, with the heavy cavalry, the Scots Greys, and the Enniskillengers in the front line, had made a brilliant charge, routing many times their number of Russians. The Light Brigade, near by, had been simply idle spectators, but they had been eager to join with Scarlett's men in their victorious charge. Lord Cardigan swore at being thus restrained, and his oath was echoed in the hearts of some of his men who heard him, for Lord Cardigan had been riding impatiently up and down the line of his own men, disappointed as well as envious that he and his soldiers were not participants in the fight.

Here began the first blunder, either through the loose orders of his superiors or the failure of Lord Cardigan to properly interpret their commands. Lucan had expected that Lord Cardigan with the light cavalry would have flanked the Russians when General Scarlett with the heavies was making his charge.

Mr. Sutherland can tell the story of this charge in a thrilling manner. He charges that Lord Raglan was to blame for the fearful slaughter that day. His commands were not plain, and while it was afterwards found that his intention was to lead the Light Brigade upon the Causeway heights and capture the guns the Russians had taken from the Turks, the orders to Lord Cardigan were not distinct. He was ordered to charge for the guns, and as he was a soldier he did as he was told, though he knew that someone had blundered. As to the story of the famous charge, Tennyson has told it all in his great poem. Out of the 673 men who made the charge into the valley, only 195 returned, and most of them were wounded. Over 500 horses were lost in the fight. Mr. Sutherland was wounded in the head and leg, but not seriously.

Mr. Sutherland is an Irishman and came of a fighting family, his father before him having been in the British army, and was one of the officers of the guard over Napoleon at St. Helena. Mr. Sutherland is well known to many people in Denver, but it is not often that he will tell the story of the charge of the Light Brigade.

FOR VANKADO'S GOOD.

Diptheria and Croup Will Now Have No Terrors For Mothers.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The new treatment by innoculation for diphtheria and croup, as practiced in France, is the subject of a special report to the State department by United States Consul C. W. Chancellor at Havre. He says that by this method of treatment only one out of four diphtheritic patients succumbed, whereas the figure is double for other methods of treatment heretofore applied. Consequently the consul, who is a Baltimore physician of repute, says that it would seem very desirable that the anti-diphtheritic serum should be introduced and come into general use at the earliest period practicable in America, where many thousand children and numerous physicians, students and nurses die annually from diphtheria and croup. The consul gives in detail a history of the development of the treatment by Dr. Pasteur and his assistant, Dr. Roux, who have been experimenting with it for five years, keeping it secret until they had satisfied themselves of its efficiency and had subjected the animal (the horse) best adapted, to trasform diphtheritic poison into an antitoxine. A trial of the new treatment at the one of the largest children hospitals of Paris resulted in reducing the death rate from diphtheria from 51.70 per cent. to 24.23 per cent. In addition it is stated that children vaccinated with the serum were protected from the disease even while living in close contact with diphtheritic patients.

As the Pasteur institute cannot meet the great demand for the serum, movements are on foot in different localities to establish auxiliary stations. In slight cases an injection of the serum is sufficient, while the ordinary case yields to two.

WALTER IN CHICAGO.

His Wheels Will be Utilized by the Populist Leaders.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The campaign managers of the People's party have been very busy to-day arranging for the reception of Governor Waite, who is to arrive from Denver to-morrow morning. The Governor will reach this city over the Rock Island road at 8:10 o'clock, and will be escorted to the Grand Pacific Hotel by an assemblage of all the People's party clubs of the city. At the hotel a short address of welcome will be made by John D. Copeland, to which Mr. Waite will respond. After this, Governor Waite will be taken to the house of Mr. J. B. Clarke on Michigan avenue, where he will be given a dinner. Among the invited guests to the dinner are about 12 of the most active workers in the People's party, and several members of the press. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Governor will address a crowd from the Columbus statue on the Lake Front, and at 7 o'clock in the evening he will speak at Tattersalls. He will return to Denver, leaving Chicago on the 10:30 train to-morrow evening.

The High school boys will run an excursion to Pueblo next Saturday on the occasion of their football game with the Pueblo boys.

THE STAGE AND PROFESSIONAL.

Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" Scores a Big Hit.

GAUNT'S MUSE IS ALSO GOOD.

Mischievous Rumors Circulated About Adelina Patti—Bad Actors' Opinions of Critics—Mr. Gattie's New Play, "The Transgressor."

Charles H. Hoyt's satire on the state militia of this country has come to New York after having been carried about from town to town for some time for the purpose of subjecting it to the whipping-into-shape process. It is now like the original production, so it is said, only in its general lines. The details have all been polished up, much added, more cut out, and altogether it is almost a new play. The title is "A Milk White Flag," and, without more ado it may be said, that it is by far the best thing Hoyt has ever written. If merit goes for anything, it ought to break the 625 performances record of "A Trip to Chinatown" in New York, for it is as much better than that skit as chalk is than cheese. It is more funny too. Even the cast causes one to laugh. It is so suggestive of a funeral—the main theme of the play—that it is worth reprinting. It is as follows:

SCENE FROM "A MILK WHITE FLAG."

The Colonel, Christian Jerrold; the Major, Paul Baring; the Judge Advocate, Howland Hooper; the Surgeon, Mark Tonks; the Bandmaster, Steele Ayres; the Private, Willing Singer; the Drilling Master, Gideon Foote; the Lieutenant, Phil Graves; the Standard Bearer, Carrie Flagg; the General, Turley Burleigh; the Dear Departed, Piggott Luce; the Orphan, Pony Luce; the Particular Friend of the Bereaved Wife, "Cize" Dugro; the Bereaved, Aurora Luce.

"A Milk White Flag" satirizes a national weakness which may well be ridiculed. It is the tendency to put on a uniform whenever there is the least possible excuse for it and strut around like a turkey gobbler. Mr. Hoyt's shafts of wit, while aimed directly at the national guard, will be accepted in a much broader sense perhaps than even the author intended. The story is quite simple, most of the fun being made by the dialogue, which sparkles and effervesces continuously. The first act passes in the armory of the Ransome guards, where General Burleigh of the regular army is the guest of honor. The colonel was elected to his office simply because he closely resembles the great Napoleon. A rival military organization has just had a military funeral, and the Ransomes, exceedingly jealous, resolve not to be outdone.

In act 2 a promoter who has arranged with an undertaker to feign death in order to collect an insurance of $100,000 is brought home and announced to be dead. He is packed on ice, catches cold, has the pleasure of seeing the Ransome officers making love to his wife and finally bears his spouse solicit for $62.50 to enable the guards to have a military funeral. In the third act the corpse announces that he is not dead when a proposition is made to outdo the rival organization, who simply murder their man, by cremating him.

The farce is a huge success, and there is not a dull or a coarse moment in it anywhere. It is made somewhat spectacular by the introduction of some female messenger "boys," vivandieres, etc. The original music, which was composed by that skillful constructor of whistle able melodies, Percy Gaunt, is catchy and will undoubtedly become popular and thus work its way into the barrel organs.

A person who has just returned from Europe, and who is a great friend of the peerless Adelina Patti, tells me that it is not improbable that the diva will pay America another professional visit next year. While Patti had not stated specifically that she would do so, the impression made upon her friend was that the only stumbling blocks would be a competent manager and a guarantee that her salary would be paid. Patti has reached the age when long railroad journeys are exceedingly distasteful, as well as wearying to her, and she declares with emphasis that she would not undertake a tour like her last one for all the wealth of the Indies. She complains, too, of the lack of arrangements for keeping drafts from her in the theaters at which she sang.

A great many persons imagine that Patti is unduly fussy and that her demands are frequently and, in fact, usually unreasonable, but when it is considered that the condition of a few voca. chords means a large fortune each year it will be admitted that she is justified in being as careful as possible of her health. During the present season Patti is making more money than ever before in her career. She has engagements in all of the European capitals and in most of the important cities. Besides these she has been obliged to refuse offers which would have satisfied either of those two song birds of the north—Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson. Most critics agree that her voice is as good as ever, and a few extremists, who allow their admiration for the singer to run away with their judgment, foolishly insist that Patti can sing better than ever. The absurdity of the latter assertion is manifest, but the fact remains that the present European season of the cantatrice promises very much of the nature of a triumphal tour.

By the way, it is inconceivable that dramatic editors will believe the awful rot that enemies of Mme. Patti circulate to her detriment. Last season just prior to the close of her tour some of the New York newspapers printed the most cruel stories about her. They started with vague innuendo which developed after the singer's departure for Europe into positive assertion. One of these concoctions was to the effect that Patti and her husband, Nicolini, quarreled perpetually, and it was even hinted that a divorce could be dimly scanned upon the horizon of their usually placid sea of matrimony. This was copied by papers all over this country, and each time it was added to until forward the last it looked as though the theatrical world would be treated to another sensational scandal before long. Of course it never developed for the very excellent reason that there was nothing whatever in the story. Nicolini may have his peculiarities—indeed he is generally conceded so to be somewhat odd—but he is the most devoted of husbands. As for Patti, she loves her husband with all the ardor of her emotional nature and makes no effort to conceal the fact.

One of the latest romances about Patti is that she is unconscionably stingy. She is said to treat her guests in the most niggardly manner. It is even alleged that her guests are served with inferior wines at meals, while she and Nicolini piggishly drink only the most celebrated brands. Aside from the manifest absurdity of this statement, there are persons in New York city who have been the diva's guests at Craig-y-Nos castle and who not only deny these imputations against her generosity, but assert that she is a particularly unselfish hostess, who never hesitates to inconvenience herself in order to make the stay of her friends as pleasant as possible. It should be clear to any one that if Patti did not care for visitors she would not have them. As she is a well bred woman, she certainly would not invite people to her castle simply for the purpose of humiliating them. Besides, as no one but an ex-guest could have circulated such stories with authority, they are manifestly unworthy of credence.

Never was the force of Shakespeare's dictum, "The play's the thing," more vividly exemplified than by the experiences of Tim Murphy, George Richards and Eugene Canfield. These three men have for years been members of Pierce Constructor Hoyt's companies. Murphy gave an impersonation of Maverick Brander in "A Texas Steer" which was as clear cut as a cameo, and, although the character is not cast upon a high plane, artistic in the extreme.

Richards and Canfield did excellent work in several of Hoyt's skits, the former being exceptionally droll, particularly in "A Temperance Town." All three of these men were violently attacked by the starring fever, and they determined to make for themselves the fortunes which they had been pouring into Hoyt's coffers. Their abilities would then have the opportunity to shine with uncontrolled effulgence, and their bank accounts would speedily wax plethoric.

Richards and Canfield had a "vehicle" entitled "A Circus Town" specially written for them, while Murphy got Henry Guy Carleton's impossible pastoral, "Lem Kettle." The "Town" has closed its season, and its stars have joined Murphy. Nearly all the steam has run out of the "Kettle," and the three ex-Hoytites are announced to produce a new play within a short time. They are all probably convinced by this time that Shakespeare was in the prophet class when he expressed the opinion that the play—and, by inference not the actor—is the thing.

The theatrical novelty of the week is the appearance in A. W. Gattie's drama, "The Transgressor," of Miss Olga Nethersole, who has been extensively heralded as the "English Bernhardt." Her American debut was made at Palmer's theater. Mr. Gattie's play is a plea for permitting the remarriage of a person who is united in wedlock to one who has been declared hopelessly and incurably insane. Eric Langley's wife, who is in this condition at the opening of the play, is an inmate of a private lunatic asylum. Eric has fallen in love with Sylvia Woodville, who, being ignorant of his wife's affliction, consents to a private marriage. Sylvia mother repels against the secrecy, but Eric does not care reveal to his friends the real state of affairs. Sylvia, however, confesses to an intimate, Sir Thomas Horncliffe, and is overheard by Rev. Henry Meredith, who is a rejected suitor for Miss Woodville's hand.

MISS NETHERSOLE IN "THE TRANSGRESSOR."

The minister persuades himself that it is his duty to inform Colonel Foster, the young lady's uncle, who, in turn, tells her. Then the scene of the play occurs between Miss Woodville and Eric.

Miss Woodville, however, finally forgives her husband and announces her intention to stick to him through thick and thin, and the audience begins to wonder how the playwright will manage to extricate the characters from the apparently hopeless tangle into which he has got them. The only thing possible is done—the crazy wife dies, and all ends well.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

No Time to Lose.

Judge—How old are you, miss?

Sweety Female—I'm—I am——

Judge—Better hurry up. Every moment makes it worse.—Fliegende Blatter.

What He Had Missed.

"I am glad to be able to say, children," remarked the benignant old gentleman who was addressing the Wards' Mission Sunday school, "that I never swore an oath in my life. I never drank a drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor. I never took a chew of tobacco, never had a cigar in my mouth, never smoked a pipe, never went to a theater and never saw the inside of a circus tent."

He stopped a moment to take breath, and a boy in the front seat spoke up:

"I guess you must 'a' come to town on the last load, didn't ye?"—Chicago Tribune.

How Cholly's Crease Won Him a Wife.

I.

II.

III.

—Yale Record.

Equality of Sex.

It is natural for a woman to resent the imputation that the feminine mind is not so strong as the masculine, and this spirit of independence was early manifested in a schoolgirl living in a Massachusetts town. She had, too often perhaps, been made to acknowledge the superiority of her brothers.

One day her mother remarked upon the apparently utter lack of intelligence in a hen.

"You can't teach a hen anything," she said. "They have ruined more of the garden than a drove of cattle would. You can teach a cat, dog or pig something, but a hen—never!"

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the child indignantly. "I think they know just as much as roosters!"—Youth's Companion.

Probably No Comparison.

Banks—Rivers, have you ever taken off your summer underwear and put on your winter flannels?

Rivers—Of course I have.

Banks (scratching himself against the door frame)—Then you have some idea of what I'm suffering.

Rivers—Did you ever put on your winter flannels just after you had taken two large porous plasters off your back?

Banks—I don't remember that I ever did.

Rivers (picking up a large steel rasp from his desk and loosening his collar at the back)—Then you haven't the faintest idea, confound you, of what I'm suffering.—Chicago Tribune.

Evidence.

A little Buffalo girl was not feeling well, and her parents suggested that she might be about to have chicken pox, then prevalent. She went to bed laughing at the idea, but early next morning she went into her parents' room, looking very serious, and said: "Yes, it's chicken pox, papa. I found a feather in the bed."—Progressive Age.

A Man's Description.

Watts—Mrs. Potts just looked stunning in her new outfit this afternoon.

Mrs. Watts—How was she dressed?

Watts—I can't exactly describe the rig, except that it had these pneumatic sleeves.—Cincinnati Tribune.

A STRATEGIC WAITER.

Sam Succeeds In Quieting a Very Testy Guest.

A colored waiter in a wild western hotel has his guests down very fine and can handle even the testiest of them with such diplomatic skill that he is a jewel to his employer. The last man he settled was a man from the east who was so cross and fault finding that the waiter could scarcely refrain from pouring a pint of hot soup down his neck.

"Here!" exclaimed the guest, after he had been kicking on everything the waiter brought him, "where's the landlord?"

"He's out in de kitchen, sah," replied Sam suavely.

"Well, I want to see him."

"Yo' can't see him jis' now, sah."

"How do you know I can't? You go and tell him to come here."

Sam went out and returned in a minute.

"Well," asked the testy guest, "where is he?"

"I done told him, sah."

"Why didn't he come?"

"He'll be along in a minute, sah," chuckled Sam. "He's jis' been jabbin a customer full of holes wid a butcher knife, sah, and he's was in de sticky often his names, sah. He told me to tell yo', sah, dat he would 'tend to yo' case right away, sah. Jis' keep cool a minute, sah, he's mighty prompt, sah, when things goes wrong about de house, sah."

Sam straightened up and waited for the next move, but it did not come. The testy guest finished his meal in silence, with one eye constantly on the door leading to the kitchen.—Detroit Free Press.

A Business Man.

The drummer stepped into a store in a western town, where the proprietor had a stock of guns and musical instruments.

"Isn't this a rather queer combination?" he asked.

"There's money in it to me," replied the proprietor.

"I don't see how."

"That's because you aren't up on our ways."

"Well, put me up."

"It's this way," explained the proprietor. "I sell a man a cornet or banjo or fiddle or something like that, and by the time he has practiced a week his neighbor comes in and buys a shotgun or revolver or something like that, and I get a profit goin and comin. See?"

It doesn't take a drummer long to see, and this one was in possession of all his faculties.—Detroit Free Press.

A Design.

It was after the fall, and Eve had developed quite a liking for the higher criticism.

"The manner in which I was created," she argued, "seems to be most extraordinary."

Adam smiled kindly.

"It had to be extraordinary, my love," he gently explained. "The time is not yet ripe for the mother-in-law joke."

The mother of the race could not be but admit that she was floored.—Detroit Tribune.

Taken With a Little Salt.

—Life.

No Occasion For Alarm.

"I have sent for you," said the man of the house, "because these pipes need looking after. There's a leak somewhere, and a big lot of gas is going to waste."

"N—no," replied the gas company's employee meditatively. "Maybe there's a leak, but there ain't any gas goin to waste. You'll find it all in the bill."—Chicago Tribune.

The Official Blame Taker.

The Emperor—Is the imperial birds-nest soup ready, Xi Fu?

Xi Fu—N-not y-yet, serene lord of the skies.

The Emperor—By the great Kwang Foo! R-re-venvewang! Hence and take from Li Hung Chang his pale blue suspender button!—Chicago Record.

Correct.

Teacher—What is the meaning of the word excavate?

Scholar—To hollow out.

Teacher—Give me a sentence in which the word is properly used.

Scholar—The small boy excavates when his papa licks him.—Chit-Bits.

Useful In a Way.

"Why do you read that Frenchman's 'Impressions of America?' His impressions are all inaccurate."

"I know that, but they give you a splendid American impression of a Frenchman."—Chicago Record.

An Application.

"My task in life," said the pastor complacently, "consists in saving young men."

"Ah!" replied the maiden, with a soulful longing. "Save a good one for me, won't you?"—Life.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

INTERESTING REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

President Slocum Made the Principal Address of the Evening—Mrs Foster Will be Here Next Monday Afternoon—What the Others are Doing.

The meeting of the Republican club last evening was altogether the most satisfactory ever held. The attendance was good and the speeches were earnest and sincere. President Grafton in opening spoke of the work necessary on election day. It is necessary and it is hoped that the vote can be gotten out in the morning on election day. In the morning the weather is usually clear, but in the afternoon it may blow or get cold and it will not be pleasant for the ladies to stand in line then. He suggests that the ladies and others get up voting parties and go to the polls together. More carriages are needed ,and those who can volunteer them are invited to do so. A number of bicyclists are needed to stay at the polls and act as messengers during the day.

President Slocum of Colorado College was the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Slocum spoke slowly and evidently feels the importance of this campaign. He impressed all present with his earnestness. He said that it was the first time he had ever entered a campaign. The time has come, he believes, when every one must take sides. This election involves many fundamental principles in our government. President Slocum went on to define various theories of government. The social contract theory was not a success as exemplified in the French revolution. The paternal idea has long been tried but the people of this country have gone beyond the stage of infancy and do not care to be treated as children. There were certain great principles put into our form of government because experience had taught that they are necessary. The paternal idea is too narrow and the social contract idea ignores these great principles. All governments must be built on ideas of right. Among these are the rights of the individual and the rights of property. The speaker inquired whether these great rights are endangered in the coming election and concludes that they are. We cannot play with these great principles which lie at the foundation of our political life. When you find a man who is so selfish that he thinks more of himself and of making himself talked about than he does of the rights of the people there is a danger. The man should be stamped out of political life. He thinks it is strange how the eyes of the people of the world are turned on this State to-day. The great battle of finance is forgotten, everything is forgotten in looking upon this struggle. Mr. Slocum says there are times when the neglect of duty is crime, and people who fail to vote next Tuesday will be guilty of almost a criminal act. They should come out and vote according as their conscience dictates. The question that the students of political science are trying to solve is whether things throughout the world are to be "smashed." The question is before us in this election. The working man needs law and order more than any other class. The fearful thing in this election is that men are going up and down telling them that these first principles of our government are secondary. It is more dangerous to teach these things than it would be to capture and burn the government buildings. They could be rebuilt but the other is sowing seeds that will undermine the national strength. If the mistake is made of electing a selfish and vain old man to the Governorship it will mean putting these things in the fabric of our State government.

Mr. Slocum does not believe there is a single man or woman in this city who would vote against the Republican ticket if he or she saw clearly and recognized the full bearing of these questions in the coming election. Such men as Judge Campbell and Judge McIntire by their lives represent that for which we are striving in this government.

Short talks were made by Captain Taggart of Green Mountain Falls, Henry McAllister, Jr., Mr. W. S. Jackson and three gentlemen all of whom said they were comparative strangers in the State. And all were given close attention.

Political Notes.

Messrs. Phil Strubel, George Musser and J. M. Brinson went to Monument last evening to do a little Democratic ratifying.

Clerk Parsons of the Board of County Commissioners is mailing to the election judges samples of the ballot. These the judges must post up at the polls. It is a part of their duty.

A meeting is to be held this evening at the court house of all judges of election in this city and county who care to attend. It is not a political meeting. The judges and clerks of all parties are requested to be present. The meeting will be for instruction. There are many of the judges who have never served before, and they will talk over the laws and study them. If the judges will fully inform themselves in this way they will be able to make time and simplify their work on election day.

Preacher Reed of Denver is the attraction at the opera house this evening. He will probably have a larger house than "Hot Tamales."

Monday afternoon next Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is to close the campaign for the Republicans in this State at the opera house in this city next Monday afternoon. The meeting will be at 3 o'clock and the ladies are invited to attend. Mrs. Foster does not want to talk to old dyed in the wool Republicans but to Democrats and Populists and especially Prohibitionists. She is one of the famous prohibition workers of the country and logical in her reasoning. She wants every Republican woman who comes out to bring a neighbor who is on the wrong track this fall that she may put her views before them.

Half the people who want to hear Senator Wolcott to-morrow night will not be able to get into the building. It is suggested that Republicans who have heard him many times before, and who are standing solidly in the middle of the road for Republicanism give way to others who perhaps need the inspiration of his words to fix them in the faith.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Democratic candidate for school superintendent, is to speak at the opera house Monday evening and close the campaign for the Democrats. Mrs. Bradford is so well-known here that she will have a good audience.

The Colored Republican club of this have secured the Cucharas house, opposite the Alamo hotel, to be used as headquarters for the club. All members of the club and friends are requested to visit the rooms. In order that all may be thoroughly posted and avoid the idea of making any mistake at the election in November, Mrs. G. A. Tarbet will have charge of the rooms.

THE official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder writes that the claim by another company to have received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at every fair, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Four Enthusiastic Meetings Held Last Evening.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 30.—This has been a day of political meetings in Cripple Creek, the greatest the district has ever seen.

The Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists were all at work, but there is no doubting the fact that the Republicans drew by far the largest crowds.

The great visitor and orator of the day was Mr. J. McIntire. He arrived on a special train which left this city loaded down with representative ladies and gentlemen and met him at Alta Vista. In the afternoon the special train of three coaches steamed into Victor where an immense crowd was in waiting. At this point short speeches were made from the platform of the coach and the sentiment among those who were present seemed to be pretty well divided. At Anaconda another stop was made, and, greatly to the surprise of many, the sentiment was strongly in favor of McIntire, and men, women and children shouted themselves hoarse for the popular candidate for Governor.

On the arrival of the train at Cripple Creek over 1,000 people were at the depot to meet the distinguished visitor, and the first sight of him was a sign for an ovation of which any man might be justly proud, and when he alighted from the cars a triumphal march was made to the Palace Hotel. No hall in the town was nearly big enough to hold one-quarter of the crowd who wished to hear him speak, so it was decided among the leaders to hold two meetings, McIntire went to Koch's Opera House and Messrs. Campbell and Goudy to the Palace Hotel. Both buildings were tightly packed, in fact the Opera House was filled to suffocation three minutes after the doors were thrown open, and hundreds were turned away. The speakers at both places were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and whenever any telling remark was made the audience cheered loud and long. They made an indelible impression on their audiences, and it will have a telling effect upon the 6th.

In spite of these two big meetings the Populists were also in the field, and a large crowd listened to the Rev. Myron Reed at the Pike's Peak Hotel. It was an enthusiastic audience, also, but was beaten out and out by those of the Republicans.

Not to be outdone, the Prohibitionists held a meeting at the Gospel tent. The small crowd was very enthusiastic.

MINING NEWS.

A Nine-foot Vein of Rich Ore on the Dolly Varden.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 30.—To-day the Dolly Varden lessees proved that when they found the rich vein they made the greatest find that Cripple Creek, with all its great finds, has ever known.

The claim is now being worked by an open cut shaft and a tunnel, and in this latter it was discovered that the vein widened out to nine feet. This is no guess work, but was by actual measurement. Assays have already been made on the vein matter from stuff taken from right across the vein. It gives the starting returns of $175 to the ton.

From the Raven on Raven Hill, two cars of ore will be shipped to-morrow. Speaking of this property, Mr. Ed De Lavergne says that they are now in very good ore in the lower tunnel, and that its value is increasing daily. The tunnel, which is being run on the vein, is now in 800 feet, and the vein itself is about five and one-half feet between walls.

Messrs. Fred Horn and E. F. Welles, president and secretary of the Ophir company, are in camp from Colorado Springs to confer with the McCland people in regard to giving them right of way over their property. The Dead Pine is one of their claims, and it is at present under lease to Joe Watson, who has ordered a plant of machinery for further work.

Ben Pelton to-day had six assays made from ore taken from the Lone Star No. 2, and they went even better than he expected. The returns were from $8,200 to 24 ounces in gold to the ton. He is keeping up his regular shipments of about 15 tons of high-grade ore every day.

Messrs. Snape and Witherspoon, who are working the lease on the Wilson lode, belonging to the Free Coinage company, will to-morrow ship two more cars of ore to Pueblo. The stuff is already hoisted and sorted.

The rotunda of the Palace Hotel was the scene of a couple of unseemly squabbles to-night which happily did not result in anything worse than a bruised face and a broken head. The first trouble was at about 8 o'clock, when a well-known real estate man named Jack Martin made an attack upon S. M. Farris, striking him a blow in the face which he (Farris) claimed knocked him insensible. After a little while he revived and went home only to have his place taken by his son, Will Farris, who came upon the scene armed with a stout cane. Upon sighting Martin young Farris jumped on him and beat him over the head. The row commenced over the commission on a mining deal. A week or two ago Farris sold the City View lode to O. H. P. Baxter of Pueblo, and Martin claims that part of the commission is due him. Farris denies this, hence the trouble. All the parties to the disturbance have been arrested and the case will be heard to-morrow.

The mining item of the greatest importance reported to-day comes from the Mountain Monarch. It is to the effect that their ore chute has widened out to two feet, which will allow of greatly increased shipments in the near future. This refers to the Daly lease on the claim. A car of ore was sent from the property to-day.

Pete McCourt says that he will have the new mill in the McCourt district in running order by the first of next month, and also gives the pointer that she is a dandy. They have enough ore taken out to run the mill for 30 days.

The lessees on the Mattie W. are placing an engine and hoisting plant at the mine. The Mattie W. adjoins the Lawrence townsite and the lessees claim that the prospects are first-class.

The Moose shipped two car loads of ore to-day, and two cars also went out from the Dolly Varden.

Joel Winchester has sold his interest in the Cardinal to C. W. Steel and W. S. Stratton. The mine is now owned by the two latter gentlemen, with Messrs. Burke and Finn.

William Taylor, alias Johnnie Behind the Rock, was arrested Sunday evening. He is supposed to be one of the hold-ups at the Victor Hotel saloon some time since, for which Cannon and Short were arrested. He will have his hearing before Justice Mellen to-morrow morning.

Says He is Not Dead.

Tom McBride, the man who was shot and killed by Officer Emery and buried in Mt. Pisgah cemetery, turned up on the streets of Cripple Creek to-night, and showed that he was very much alive. Instead of being dead he has been working on the hill all the time, and says that he made an effort to get away to his funeral, but could not manage it. He is not very well pleased with his obituary notices.

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Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation; 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

While thorough in action, Ayer's Pills strengthens rather than stimulate the excretory organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from calomel or other injurious drugs, being composed entirely of the best vegetable aperients.

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Unbearable,

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"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best."—Uncle MARTIN HANCOCK, Lake City, Fla.

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See those Quadruple Silver Tea Sets at Ashby's, cheaper than glass. A special drive—cannot be duplicated. Pay $5 on one and secure it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred and three and 43-100 dollars, ($163.43), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against George Mayhew, defendant, in favor of Edwin Bowden, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said George Mayhew, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in and to the Gold Dollar lode mining claim, situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Friday the 23rd day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the front east door of the Court house, in Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 31st day of October, 1894. M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication Nov. 1, 1894.
Date of last publication Nov. 22, 1894.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Addie E. Finn of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado by her certain deed of trust dated Sept. 9, 1892, and recorded on Sept. 9, 1892, in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 134 on page 314, granted and conveyed to A. L. Lawton, as trustee, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, viz:

Lot numbered nine (9) in block numbered twenty-three (23) in the town of West Colorado Springs, now an addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of her one promissory note bearing even date therewith, for the principal sum of five hundred and ninety dollars due and payable on or before three years after the date thereof with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. payable quarterly, subject nevertheless to a certain prior trust deed securing a note for fifteen hundred dollars with full power and authority in and by said trust deed to said trustee to sell and dispose of said real estate in said trust deed mentioned and described in case of default in the payment of said promissory note or any part thereof or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note in the manner and form as is more fully set forth in said trust deed, reference to which is hereby made for greater certainty, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest on said note due Sept. 9, 1894, and by reason of said default the legal owner and holder of said note has exercised his option, as by said trust deed provided and has declared the whole of said indebtedness due and payable and has requested sale to be made.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed and on account of the default as aforesaid I will on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1894, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell and dispose of said premises subject to the original encumbrance as aforesaid and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Addie E. Finn, her heirs and assigns therein, at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said note and the interest thereon up to the date of sale together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. L. LAWTON,
Trustee.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 8, 1894.
First publication Oct. 11, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Palmer deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Palmer, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the November term, 1894, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 24th day of October, A.D. 1894.
E. M. PALMER, Administrator.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Henry S. Owen, deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Henry Owen of Palo, Ionia county, Michigan; Mary Funk of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Emily Thayer of Moreland, Schuyler county, New York; Nathaniel Owen of Catlin, Chemung county, New York; Betsey Robinson of Alaska, Kent county, Michigan; Nancy Butters of North Hector, Schuyler county, New York; Mattie Owen and Sadie Owen of Watson, Chippewa county, Minnesota; Hiram Owen of Wedgewood, Schuyler county, New York; Fannie Rumsey of Wedgewood, Schuyler county, New York; Hattie Cogswell of Dansville, Livingston county, New York; Lewis Rudy of Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri; Minor Rudy of Reynoldsville, Schuyler county, New York; John Rudy, Henry Rudy, James Rudy, Mary Warden of Trumansburg, Tompkins county, New York; Julia Byron of Enfield Center, Tompkins county, New York; Charles A. Neate and H. I. Neate of ——— California, and to the unknown heirs at law of Henry S. Owen, deceased:

You are hereby notified that an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry S. Owen, deceased, who resided in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, and departed this life at Colorado Springs, county and State, on or about the 21st day of July, A. D. 1894, has been presented to the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Henry S. Owen, deceased, by W. Carey Allen, the executor named therein, who resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado, together with his petition and affidavit praying that the said instrument in writing be proved and admitted to probate and record, as the true, and last will and testament of said deceased; that it is shown by said proof that the said Henry S. Owen died possessed of certain real and personal property consisting chiefly of real estate in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a farm in Chippewa county, Minnesota, and notes and mortgages, farming implements and household goods and stock, said personal property being estimated to be worth about ten thousand dollars; that said instrument and paper writing bears date July 11, 1894, and is signed by Mary A. Gillett and Philip L. Gillettt as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof, by the said testator; that said instrument bequeathes certain legacies in the sum of about ten thousand dollars to divers persons named therein and devises one-half of the remainder of his estate after paying the said legacies, to the American Baptist Home Missionary society, formed in New York in 1892, and the remaining half, after paying said legacies aforesaid, to the American Baptist Missionary union for the purpose of the union as specified in the act of incorporation; that the 12th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, has been set for the hearing of said petition and you are therefore and hereby notified to be and appear before the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the courthouse in the said city of Colorado Springs, on Monday, Nov. 12, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to attend the probate of said will before said Court and show cause, if any you can or may have, why the said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true and last will and testament of the said Henry S. Owen, deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly; and further to do and perform what shall then by said Court be required and adjudged, and hereof fail not.

By order of the Court.

Witness, Clay H. White, Clerk of the County Court of El Paso County, Colorado, and the seal thereof at Colorado Springs, in said county this 1st day of October, A.D. 1894.

[Seal.]

CLAY H. WHITE, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ole Olson, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Ole Olson, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the Courthouse in Colorado Springs, Colo., in said county, at the November term, 1894, on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 13th day of October, A. D. 1894.
SETH BAKER,
Administrator.

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

United States Land and Pension Attorney.

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